

JPRS 77468

26 February 1981

... FBIS 40TH YEAR 1941-81 ...

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2365

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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26 February 1981

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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

26 February 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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AIDA PARKER REPORTS ON IMPORTANCE, FUTURE OF SWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3, 4, 6, 10 Feb 81

[3 Feb 81, p 6]

[Text] **SINCE** the inception of the United Nations 35 years ago, the South West Africa issue has appeared on various agendas no less than 3 578 times. It is the longest-standing international issue to have come before the world body.

How did South Africa acquire its explosive legacy?

The territory's modern history dates back to 1884, when it was given to Kaiser Wilhelm II as a sop to appease his colonial ambitions and his envy of the far-flung British Empire.

The Germans remained in control of the area and settlers moved in for the next 35 years, firmly establishing a cultural influence which still exists.

By 1914 the White population stood at 15 000. In 1915 South African forces entered the area, easily capturing it from the 2 000-man German garrison.

On the establishment of the League of Nations, SWA was entrusted to South Africa under mandate, which entailed periodic reports to the League, and with an obligation to "promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of its inhabitants."

There were three classes of mandate: A, B and C. SWA fell into C, which came nearest to virtual surrender. Using extremely dubious legal procedures, the UN revoked this mandate in 1966. Apart from British-mandated Palestine, SWA is the only one of all the mandates in which the UN has ever taken any interest.

● During the past fortnight two groups of members of the President's Council visited the operational area in South West Africa. Last week AIDA PARKER accompanied the second group, which was headed by Dr Schaik van der Merwe. This is the first article of a series on the disputed territory.

ONE of the most important opinion-forming books of recent times has been George Kennan's "The Cloud of Danger". In this the distinguished American diplomat states:

"Certainly no metropolitan power of recent times was ever so unjustly treated in Western circles as were the Portuguese.

"Those members of the Western Press and officialdom who pressed so hard for their relinquishment of Angola and Mozambique might well ask themselves, in the light of conditions in those places today, whether they, in their desire to demonstrate the fervent quality of their liberal idealism, did not

play fast and loose with the interests of the respective native populations . . ."

Angola and Mozambique (plus Zimbabwe) are now all water under the bridge. All are in Marxist hands, their populations plunged into decay, hunger and despair. All this was done in the name of "human rights" — but never was the gap between promise and fulfilment so great.

Nation at war

Sitting on the uncomfortable canvas seats of the big, noisy South African Air Force transport as it toils, hour after hour, over the interminable wastes of SWA,

you ponder Kennan's words. You study the stacked medical stretchers on their ceiling brackets. You realise that yet again you are back in a nation at war.

So what is it all about? Why are so many people working so hard to hurl one of Africa's last orderly governments into similar human catastrophe? Why, exactly, are our soldiers fighting to prevent this happening?

For various reasons, South Africa is genuinely anxious to get out of SWA. But, as can be expected of any neighbour State, Pretoria wants that transition of power to be orderly and well-prepared.

It is not willing to transfer power to the selfappointed leaders of an outside Marxist terrorist organisation, its prime prop the USSR.

Moreover, most of Swapo's external leaders have not been inside the territory since the Sixties and have no real idea of what present-day SWA looks like.

The Future

And what of the ordinary Black people in all this? The UN, the OAU and the Western Five all claim that they want "a solution acceptable to the Namibian people". What will "independence" mean for them?

A pleasant democratic future? Or would it spell economic disaster similar to that which has already overtaken Angola, Mozambique and, increasingly, Zimbabwe?

South Africa, whatever else may be said, has poured development support into SWA on a scale far greater than any of the Black countries to the north have ever received, from all sources. No one could deny that the territory is being steadily moved to an improving future for all its people.

Does any of this arouse admiration and acclaim, even in the West? Not at all. It has brought South Africa ceaseless threats of a deliberately contrived economic squeeze through sanctions, boycotts, oil embargoes.

Good government, it seems, is no substitute for "self government".

Despite all the deep disillusion with the poor overall performance of Black Africa, with its accompanying collapse of African freedoms, we have here a situation where the West not only supports but actually connives at installing an anti-White Marxist regime in Windhoek.

No more aid

Judging by very recent experience, it is most unlikely that a Swapo government would result in any appreciable betterment of the situation of the Black and Col-

oured populations, economically or politically. For one thing, South Africa's hefty aid programme would presumably come to an immediate end in the event of a Marxist takeover.

But who cares for that? The resulting disabilities of a helpless people are presumably viewed as the necessary price for "freedom".

No matter what it does, South Africa has the cards stacked against it in SWA. Everybody knows that the OAU, the UN and the USSR are working for a Swapo victory. But what of Britain and America?

With the British, their concern is clearly locked into the mammoth open-pit Rossing uranium mine, 70 km north-east of Swakopmund and the biggest of its kind in the world.

Controlled by Rio Tinto Zinc, this highly secret mine is a main supplier of uranium oxide to Britain's Atomic Energy Authority.

RTZ (and the British Foreign Office) have been courting Swapo for years.

At the suggestion of the British Foreign Secretary of the time, Mr James Callaghan, a discreet meeting was set up in London late in 1975 between Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and the late Sir Val Duncan, then chairman of RTZ. Also present was the company's deputy chairman, Lord Shackleton, a former Labour Minister.

Object of the meeting? To try to achieve an "understanding" between Swapo and RTZ to provide a political insurance policy should Swapo take over SWA. No statement was ever issued, but French sources queried the possibility of such an "Understanding", as it was believed that Nujoma had already pledged Rossing to Moscow in return for weapons supplied.

Significantly, over the last six months increasing rumours have surfaced that the British have suggested to Nujoma that, in the event of a Swapo takeover, he apply for membership of the "New Commonwealth" — this though SWA has never

formed a part of the British Commonwealth.

Nigerian oil

There are other aspects to the British perspective. One of them is called Nigeria, spelled o-i-l. Nigeria wants South Africa out, Swapo in. Right up until last month's departure of the Carter Administration the US also pushed for a Swapo takeover. In his 1970 book, "Between Two Worlds", Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr Carter's National Affairs Adviser, urged that America seek leadership of the Third World by supporting its most extreme militants.

Such a policy was enthusiastically embraced by Carter, Mondale, Young and McHenry. Result? You had in Africa the bizarre situation of Washington actually assisting the USSR in its takeover bid, with the most anti-Western, pro-Soviet foreign policy in US history.

Fortunately, judging by the evidence given in his ratification hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the new US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, takes a diametrically opposite view.

In appraising its stand on SWA, said the former NATO commander, the US had to take into account its own national interests, both strategically and as far as the territory's mineral resources were concerned.

Analysts say that Haig is particularly concerned that Walvis Bay is the only deep-water harbour on almost the entire West coast of Africa still in Western hands.

The general assumption in Washington is that should the Security Council attempt to force sanctions on South Africa as a result of the collapse of the recent UN Geneva talks, Haig would recommend that the US use its veto.

It is to be hoped that he represents the authentic voice of America.

● **TOMORROW:** The strategic implications for South Africa and the free world.

[Text]

THERE are those who say: "Why are we at war? What are we defending? Independence is coming to SWA anyway. Why not now? Why does the RSA so steadfastly refuse to hand SWA over to Sapo?"

What happens should South African withdraw and we see yet another Marxist takeover?

They shrug their shoulders. What, on this calculation, does it really matter if there is just one more African ghetto of despair, ruled by the gun, its economy in chaos, Moscow calling the shots, the ordinary folk left feeling misled, betrayed, destroyed?

These are the answers:

● The conflict is presented primarily as a war between SA and Swapo. This is not true. Effectively, Swapo is waging war against the SWA people. Power came to the Marxists of Zimbabwe through the barrel of a gun. Now Sam Nujoma is trying the same recipe.

To help this along, chief after chief — from Clemens Kapuuo down — has been killed. Some had the skin stripped from their face, which was presented by Swapo as "a warning against collaboration with Botha's occupation forces."

The SA Defence Force is not an occupation force. Under South African influence has prospered, has remained relatively free of the internecine civil wars that have characterised so many other African States.

South Westers are being helped to develop their own defence, but cannot yet go it alone. Until they can, they will have a SADF back-up.

● Nujoma, who freely admits his Marxist beliefs and communist connections, has frequently said he has no use for elections and means to instal a one-party Marxist regime in SWA, with himself as leader.

Through the electoral process all South Westers have proved that they want independence. But they do not want it at any price.

A model

Given time and assistance SWA, under a moderate majority coalition, could become a model of economic and political success for other developing African countries.

SA has good reason to want a stable and secure neighbour. Accordingly, it wants to ensure that when independence elections come they will not be one man, one vote — one time.

● SA has been responsible for the welfare of SWA for 60 years. Would a Swapo victory be in the best interests of those people? By no means, if recent events in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are any guide.

An estimated 80 000 to 100 000 Whites have already "taken the gap" from Zimbabwe. What if SWA Whites should similarly cut and run?

Although coloured people are coming up fast, Whites still provide the backbone of the administration, mining and farming.

Let the farmers leave and the whole thing collapses.

Over the years, SA governments have battled mightily to build up SWA's moderate democrats. Should we now drop leaders like Peter Kalangula, Kaiuma Riruuko, Joey Julius, Ben Africa and Andrew Kloppers, which Black, Indian and Coloured leaders here could ever again have confidence in the SA Government?

Further, a Marxist dictatorship in Windhoek would promptly upset the whole concept of co-operation with the moderate non-White majority, on which Mr Dirk Mudge's policy is based. It is the Kenya principle that Whites can share power.

Any failure would play straight into the hands of extremists who would like to prove the moderates wrong.

And, of course, it would write an immediate finis to Mr P W Botha's dream of regional co-operation

through a Southern African Constellation of States.

What of the security of South Africa itself? Could peace in this country last long with Swapo installed in Windhoek, and an astute USSR propagandising this as a SADF defeat at the hands of Black militants?

The influence Pretoria possessed in Africa in 1973 existed because our forces were regarded as invincible. We have to face the fact that events in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have much impaired our security.

January to February, 1976, saw the MPLA victory in Angola, followed five months later by the Soweto riots.

March, 1980, saw Mugabe's victory. ANC activity increased enormously throughout that year, accompanied by a continuous strengthening of Black radicalism.

A Nujoma victory would tremendously boost the morale of SA's own Black revolutionaries. It can be predicted with the utmost certainty that the coming to power of yet another Marxist regime would lead, in months rather than years, to greatly aggravated internal unrest in South Africa.

On our borders, a SADF withdrawal below the Orange River would leave a now-moderate Botswana squeezed between Marxist SWA and Zimbabwe, placing that country under concentrated pressure to provide military bases. This could bring terrorists within 200 km of Johannesburg.

It hardly needs pointing out that SA, with its highly integrated technology, is vulnerable to sabotage and terrorist infiltration.

That's why SWA today holds top priority in Russia's Southern African planning. The strategy is clear: bring Swapo to power, convert SWA into an Angola-type Soviet puppet, bring in initially a few East German "advisers," then a thousand more.

Finally, use the territory as a launching pad for the conquest of South Africa.

A Swapo victory would also greatly reduce SA's leverage on the West. In its second issue in January, the German publication *Der Spiegel* stated bluntly that without SWA the chances of Pretoria putting pressure on Western countries would be vastly diminished.

One of SA's trump cards, it pointed out, was uranium which "according to new findings, could supply all Europe with 75 percent of its uranium requirements."

Nor is that all. The United States still takes SA seriously. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is a cool, calculating man, entirely devoted to America's own national interests.

Who supports a defeated country? Everybody in the world (most notably the Blacks Africans) follows a winner.

Africa itself would feel ominous reverberations. A Swapo victory would make the destruction of Dr Savimbi's Unita that much more easy.

World prize

In the broader context, it would weaken the positions of President Banda in Malawi, President Houphouet-Boigny in the Ivory Coast, President Moi in Kenya and President Mobutu in Zaire.

Outside Africa the US will, over the next decade, be locked in a fierce resources war with the USSR. Here SWA, with its big deposits of copper, diamonds and uranium, becomes a decisive world prize.

Says US strategist Anthony Harrigan: "To think of transferring these vital free world assets to Swapo, a

puppet of the Soviets, should be unthinkable to a government headed by Ronald Reagan . . ."

That is why a pre-emptive surrender is just not on. That is why South Africa wants a non-communist, independent, secure and stable SWA.

There is much at stake — yet there is every reason to feel optimistic about SWA's future.

SA has great advantages in helping SWA towards democratic independence. Why give them away to Swapo?

For South Africans, SWA is not a distant, isolated episode. It reaches into our very homes. As author Douglas Reed once commented, SWA is "the last rung of the African war ladder".

Anybody who cannot see that does not begin to understand what the long SWA drama is all about.

● **FRIDAY:** The psychological war.

ONE would think, judging by overseas and even certain South African reaction, that the people of colour in SWA stand four-square behind Swapo. The facts show this to be a fallacy.

In the 1950s, simultaneously with the first breath of the so-called "winds of change", the first rumblings of independence for SWA were heard at the UN.

The Ovambos, set on establishing their rule over other groups, were (with the aid of Cape communists) the first to organise themselves under the title *Ovamboland/People's Organisation*. In 1960 Sam Nujoma shrewdly realised that the name "*Ovamboland*" would convey the truth — that it was a unitary, tribal organisation — to an otherwise gullible world.

The name was changed to Swapo, or SWA People's Organisation. This made it — for the UN and many others — a broadly based organisation representing all of SWA.

It is nothing of the kind. Apart from the Ovambos, SWA is made up of Whites, Damaras, Kavangos, Hereros, Namas, Coloureds, East Caprivians, Bushmen, Rehoboth Basters, Kookovelders and Tswanas.

About 90 percent of Swapo comes from an Ovambo background.

While it is correct that the Ovambos make up about 45 percent of the population, it is also true that substantial differences exist among the Ovambo people, who encompass eight different tribes. The great rivalries between these groups has led to tribal warfare.

Very few Whites have ever been admitted to Swapo membership.

In its formative period Swapo advocated non-violence, but in 1962 the decision was made to begin a campaign of terrorist warfare and sabotage.

The USSR has at all times provided a very visible and total commitment to Swapo.

In its party policy Swapo has almost completely embraced a Marxist view. In July, 1978, it revised its constitution and adopted a programme stating that a Swapo government would be "based on scientific socialism", the African codephrase for Marxism.

Nujoma became first president of Swapo in 1966. He has for nearly 12 years been actively supported by the World Council of Churches and other liberal denominations preaching the "theology of liberation", which effectively means the theology of violence.

[6 Feb 81, p 6]

[Text]

● Both President Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, have in the last few days

signalled that the US intends taking a much tougher stance on Soviet-supported international terrorism. The Soviet

Press responded by attacking the Americans for their "unfounded allegations against

the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policies." Today AIDA PARKER shows how Russia is using precisely the methods described by Mr Reagan in the terrorist onslaught on SWA.

SWAPO's Sam Nujoma has some interesting friends. These are a few of the names appearing on his itinerary over the past five years.

● 1976: Visits Moscow, meets Boris Ponomarev, announces he had been promised "more sophisticated" arms for Swapo. Visits Cuba, meets Fidel Castro, praises Cuba's intervention in Angola. Thanks Castro for "practical, material, diplomatic and political support" to Swapo.

● 1977: Visits Moscow, meets Boris Ponomarev, thanks him for Soviet support for "patriotic forces of Namibia". Visits Poland, thanks Ryszard Frelak (Communist Party, International Affairs) for Polish support for "Namibia's progressive forces". Visits East Germany, meets Communist Party chief Erich Honecker and Politburo member Herman Axen, signs a "compact of co-operation".

● 1978: Visits East Berlin, meets Honecker, thanks him for "psychological and material" aid.

● 1979: Visits Moscow, meets Boris Ponomarev, reports that Soviet will "bolster arms supplies to Swapo".

● 1980: Visits Moscow, Meets Boris Ponomarev, expresses "sincere gratitude" to the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and Soviet people for their support. Ponomarev pledges "social solidarity with Swapo's aims and objectives".

Evidence

By any standards, the evidence of Nujoma's alliance with the USSR has reached mountainous proportions. Moscow is his armourer, strategist, indoctrinator, propagandist.

It was Russian influence, backed by a sympathetic Afro-Asian bloc, which gained Swapo United Nations recognition in 1977 as the "sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people".

Recent incursions by South African forces across the SWA-Angola border have resulted in the capture of many tons of arms and equipment, providing clear evidence of the growing scale of Soviet-bloc support for Swapo.

Has any of this affected Nujoma's credibility with the OAU, the UN, the West — or even with certain sections of the South African Press? Not at all.

Flick through file after file of Press cuttings on this terrorist chieftain, and

you will find scarcely a reference to his Moscow connections. Why?

Presumably because there are many who still cling to the illusion that Nujoma is other than he really is; who continue to believe that Swapo is indeed a "nationalist" movement — just as the MPLA in Angola, Frelimo in Mozambique, the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe were hailed as "national" movements.

Victories

Since 1975 the USSR has achieved a whole string of decisive, spectacular "satellising" victories in Southern Africa — victory for the Marxists over White rule. President Eisenhower's "domino" prophecy of the 1950s has become the Domino Actuality of our region and our time.

Yet, incredibly, as recently as last November you had West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher — toasting Nujoma in Bonn with the words: "We understand ... the great sacrifices which the people of Namibia have to make in the struggle for freedom and justice."

In Nujoma's itinerary one name appears regularly: Boris Ponomarev, a name South Africans would do well to study.

He may belong to the Kremlin's "Geriatric Squad" today but Ponomarev, who heads the International Department of the CPSU, remains a very dangerous man. British strategist Brian Crozier describes him as Russia's "grand master of subversion throughout the world".

Ponomarev is a hard-line Stalinist who played a prominent role in the 1937 purges. He is credited with masterminding the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. He is the chief liaison link between the "mother" party CPSU and "fraternal" parties (socialist and communist) throughout the world.

Says Crozier: "If the Soviet Agitprop apparatus is thought of as a giant spider's web, Ponomarev's department that gives the directives to the powerful security and intelligence apparatus of the KGB and its military counterpart, GRU."

Root of terror

The roots of Soviet terrorism, indeed of modern terrorism, date back to 1879, to the founding of an organisation known as Narodnaya Volya, or The People's Will (TPW). Favouring what it termed "motiveless terror", it described any murder as "progressive action — kill one, frighten 10 000".

TPW was the first organisation to consider the enemy to be the whole

system — political, economic, religion, education, military, everything which kept the body politic intact. All had to come under attack.

Lenin thought much the same way. Much as he admired organised terrorism — "motivated violence for political ends" — he also extolled the "poisoned weapons" of psychological warfare, weapons "of deceit, duplicity, slander".

"Poison" weapons are those calculated to undermine the strength and authority of the ruling government, to rob it of respect and legitimacy, to sow discontent, disorder and insecurity in the general population; to "shred and neutralise" the will of the majority; to "anaesthetise" public opinion and prevent it from recognising the grievous wounds being inflicted upon it.

In short, to act as termites slowly undermining a foundation.

Lenin believed in surrogate warfare whereby small groups could ultimately alter the balance of world power. It was not necessary, he said, to conquer a territory by force of arms to impose irreversible change.

Best attack

One of his strongest beliefs was that the "cities" of the Western world could best be attacked through the "country-side" of Africa, Asia and Latin America — the regions from which the capitalist West draws the bulk of its raw materials.

This philosophy was formally accepted at the Second Comintern Congress in 1920, when it was agreed that the USSR should promote and support "national liberation movements" in colonial territories as part of the general attack against the West.

Until 1964 Africa remained fairly low on Moscow's list of priorities. This changed with Professor Ivan Potekhin's recommendation that the USSR should "fit Africa into the pattern of Marxist analysis".

From here Moscow quickly developed its "national liberation" doctrine. In January 1961 Khrushchev noted that, while nuclear war was ruled out in a period of "peaceful co-existence", national liberation wars were "not only permissible" but should be regarded as an integral part of Soviet long-term strategy.

The production and subsidy of African terrorism has been a major Soviet industry ever since.

Which is where Nujoma came in, why he is such a favoured visitor to Ponomarev.

Vital cog

Moscow-oriented Cape Communists early on hijacked the movement ideologically, and for obvious reasons. Nujoma

is an essential cog in Soviet intentions to create a constellation of Marxist States in Southern Africa, thus opening the way for the final armed struggle and elimination of the present rulers and all Western influence in South Africa.

Control of all Southern Africa, with its famed treasurehouse of minerals

and strategically straddling the world's main oil route, would immediately open up a Pandora's box of economic war (are possibilities to Moscow).

However, these strategic objectives (with the West as the real and final target) are well concealed. Moscow victory,

justifies its support of Swapo under the all-embracing doctrine of "the national liberation struggle".

Pres Reagan is right. The Soviets are up to their necks in terrorism in Africa. ● NEXT: Strategy for

[10 Feb 81, p 6]

[Text]

FOR every 1 000 troopies serving in South West Africa, there are 2 000 parents back home. This war, then, intimately affects a great many South African households — and in the most emotional way.

High Government spokesmen describe the concentrated assault upon us as "total onslaught", calling for "total response". Liberal Press and politicians tend to deride this concept. Students of "psywar" — psychological war, is what we face today — do not.

Nerves

They know this to be the very worst type of war to combat. Primarily, it is a "nerve" war, a war of attrition, a war for men's minds. It is a war without any precisely fixed fronts, no readily recognisable enemy. In the old days, you could easily identify your enemy.

He wore a swastika and lived on the other side of the Rhine. Today, more often than not, he just fades into the general population.

The real enemy, the Russian, is never seen at all.

It is a long drawn-out, unspectacular conflict, the sort of war soldiers don't

like. They want action and quick results. Thus they seldom get in SWA, where many are engaged on "civic action" programmes, working with Bushmen, manning schools and other "Operation Uplift" activities.

General Sir Gerald Templer, victor of the communist insurgency in Malaya, had much to say about

this type of war: "The civilian population represent the real battleground.

If the terrorist can alienate the population from the government, if he can subvert and destroy morale, he will win the war.

Spearhead

"A terrorist war is decided 80 percent politically, only 20 percent militarily.

"While the army must demonstrate convincingly that it has both the ability and the will to win the war, that must not be regarded as the be-all and end-all of the counter-strategy.

"The army's basic role is to protect the population, to clear insurgency areas, to hold the area. But that is just the spearhead.

"The important factor is not the defeat of the enemy, but the re-conquest of the confidence of the population.

"High explosives may capture territory, but

propaganda captures people."

Templer also talked of "total warfare". He said: "A major fault in counter-revolutionary operations is the failure to recognise that revolutionary warfare is total and on all fronts: political, military, economic, in the schools, churches, the home, through all channels of communication. Victory goes to the side which can make best use of the totality of its resources." So much for those who deride the "totality" concept.

The Russians are pastmasters at master-minding a psywar.

Working on the KGB's "Africa" staff are anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, historians, media specialists, propaganda and PR experts, all busy boring in on "reachable targets"—students, intellectuals, teachers, journalists, clerics.

Barrage

Through the great propaganda machine of international communism, they beam their ceaseless barrage of words into the RSA and

SWA. The number of hours broadcast into this region from powerful transmitters in Luanda, Mputa, Dar es Salaam, Addis Ababa, Moscow, East Berlin and elsewhere grows all the time.

The message delivered is usually simple, reiterative, hardline. Blacks are told they are persecuted and maltreated; that their life is unbearably hard; that they must demand their political and economic rights; that they should use the strike weapon to cripple industry; that the only country which recognises their rights and will do battle for their "liberation" is that well-known Good Samaritan and fairy godmother, the USSR.

Mozambique is the example par excellence of how stunningly effective psywar can be. We know now that at its very peak, Frelimo was never able to field more than 11 000 men at a time. It could never have physically overcome 60 000 Portuguese troops. Victory lay in a skilfully-created paralysis of the Portuguese will to win.

Today, even the most diehard generals see psywar as a weapon system, recognise that a war can be won on a typewriter.

Are we in South Africa as skilled as the Russians at using the psywar weapon? Are we making sufficient use of propaganda to blunt and collapse the Swapo thrust, to turn the tide of SWA (and our own) Black opinion, to win "the hearts and minds"? I have my doubts.

Grateful

And don't blame the Army. It's no good passing the buck to the SADF. The soldiers are doing their job. Are the politicians doing theirs?

General Giap, that most skilful revolutionary leader, declared it to be "totally necessary" that "in the guerrilla's own eyes" he had the justification of moral superiority, that he be "totally confident" that what he was doing was right. Here we should be deeply grateful to the Russians. Here they have delivered into our hands the greatest propaganda weapons possible.

Communism worldwide is losing its aura of strength and infallibility. Marxism, Leninism, "scientific socialism", all are increasingly credible only to the credulous.

Horsemen

In Africa the faithful can no longer ignore the reality. Since 1975, one "people's democracy" after another has been created. What has happened in these "people's democracies? Are the

beautifully depicted Utopias scenes of peace, prosperity and neutrality? Or do the promised "reforms" look more like ruins?

Says US diplomat George Kenna: "It is not too dramatic to say that, at Russian bidding, the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse — War, Death, Pestilence and Famine — are riding stirrup

to stirrup in Africa today. Soviet intervention on this continent has brought a setback to human progress of such incalculable magnitude

that our finite minds can scarcely grasp the full import of the disaster."

So let's have some semantic infiltration of our own. Russia has done much to blacken and discredit South Africa's image. Now let's turn the tables. For the ultimate truth about Marxism is that it is a system that cannot deliver the goods, cannot provide the tools which to run a society efficiently. Moscow is in Africa for power, not philanthropy.

Conditions in the RSA/SWA may not be perfect, but compared with Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, they are heaven on earth. Do we make the most of this? Or the fact that reaction against the Russians is setting in fast wherever they have settled themselves?

The Marxists have no monopoly on printing presses, radio transmitters, cameras, film processing units. Let us tackle them at their own game. And here, one of our most important tasks should be to discredit the terrorist himself. Swapo (and the ANC) claim to speak on behalf of "right" and "justice", describe themselves as "guerrillas"

and "freedom fighters". Far too many journalists and analysts have fallen victim to these ruses.

Thugs

They are NOT "freedom fighters". They are criminal thugs of the worst type. Says US Senator Henry Jackson: "The idea that one man's 'terrorist' is another's 'freedom fighter' cannot be sanctioned."

"Freedom fighters don't blow up school buses. Terrorist murderers do. Freedom fighters don't hamstring cattle, engage in gang rapes, torture the helpless. Terrorists do. It is a disgrace that anyone should allow the treasured word 'freedom' to be associated with acts of terrorism."

Nor should we flinch from the fact that terrorism, violence, cruelty and torture of the undefended, can to certain types be a great deal of fun.

Says Senator Jackson: "To crown with statehood any movement based on Soviet terrorism devastates all moral concepts, all moral authority."

We have a lot going for us. We certainly have the will to survive. We have infinitely more to offer than the Russians. So why let them win the propaganda war? Let the

Joys of the Pamphlet Brigade, pens at the ready, get in on the act-- and if they do their job as well as the soldiers are doing theirs, the good guys will win for a change. It's been done before.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ZAMBIA HANDS OVER BODIES OF DEAD ZAIREAN SOLDIERS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Bodies of the two Zairean soldiers killed by Zambian Paramilitary Police in Konkola township in Chililabombwe last December were handed over to that country's authorities at Kasumbalela border post yesterday.

The bodies were officially handed over to the Zambian consul-general, Mr Bomele Ikaki by the acting director of African and Mideast Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr J. K. Mazumba on the Zambian side of the border.

Mr Ikaki and Mr Mazumba had accompanied the bodies from Kitwe where they were kept since the shooting incident. [as published]

Present to witness the handover were Chililabombwe governor Mr Leo Katakwe, district executive secretary, Mrs Taven Chowa, police officer commanding for Chililabombwe/Chingola Mr Robert Bukama.

Speaking after the handover, Mr Ikaki said frontier problems among the people of two countries will always be there and leaders must continue to work hard together in solving them for the sake of African unity.

He later accompanied the bodies into Zaire.

The Zairean soldiers were killed in an exchange of fire with Zambian Paramilitary Police at the illegal market near Konkola Mine township.--Zana.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA-BOTSWANA TRAFFIC FLOWS AGAIN

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

TRAFFIC between Zambia and Botswana resumed early this week following the repair of the damaged pontoon at Kazungula border post, a spokesman for the marine division at the mechanical service department has confirmed.

The spokesman said in Livingstone yesterday that the pontoon which broke down last week came into operation last Monday after engineers battled for five days to repair the damaged engine.

For the whole of last week, both passengers and vehicles were halted and several trucks and travellers were stranded on both sides of the border.

Travellers had to divert and pass through the longer route via Zimbabwe to reach their destination in Zambia and Botswana.

The deviation caught many people unawares and they blamed the authorities for delaying to inform the public about the damage so that they could make fresh travel arrangements.

Yesterday, controller of customs and excise, Mr Japhet Nkuniha confirmed that traffic had resumed on the Kazungula route.

The Kazungula pontoon has been on and off for many times last year since rebel troops bombed and destroyed the original pontoon, almost two years ago.

CSO: 4420

EASIER ZAMBIA-ANGOLA LINKS URGED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Zambia and Angola must aim at achieving self-sufficiency in communications so that they reduce overdependence on third parties, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, has said.

It was an absurdity, the minister said, that for the people of the two countries to communicate between them, they had to go through Lisbon or London.

Speaking at the start yesterday of talks between an Angolan transport ministry delegation, led by that country's Minister of Transport, Mr. Fernando Muteka and their Zambian counterparts, General Chinkuli said that it was embarrassing for the two countries to communicate through Europe.

"We have already analysed this anachronism before and it is now our task as independent states to reduce if not completely get rid of this embarrassing and expensive situation. It retards our mutual development," he said.

It was also a costly affair, General Chinkula told his guests, that between the sister republics the means of communication were roads that were no more than enlarged paths. [as published]

He criticised the two countries' former colonial masters for developing transport communications, solely on the basis of the quickest means of exporting the two nations' wealth.

Zambia was convinced that it was vital to harmonise her development with that of other countries in the region for the purpose of mutually advantageous development, the minister added.

"We have to harmonise also the technologies that we have to import and, where appropriate, develop both between ourselves and within our region," General Chinkuli said.

The minister said transport and communications were of vital importance to both countries because between them, they had some of the best resources both agricultural and industrial in the region.

The meeting was also attended by Minister of Works and Supply, Mr Haswell Mwale and Minister of State for Transport and Communications, Mr Francis Chembe.

BRIEFS

BENGUELA LINE RENOVATION--Lusaka.--Angola, Zaire and Zambia have agreed on measures to speed up the renovation of the Benguela railway which carried 1.9 million tons of cargo in 1974, before it became the target of anti-government Angolan guerrillas. A vaguely-worded communique issued here on Thursday night, after a one-day meeting of Transport Ministers from the three countries, gave no details of how they planned to get the 2 000 km line back into full operation. The major Zambian mining companies have been reluctant to send their exports through the Benguela railway to the Angolan port of Lobito because of the security risk, in spite an Angolan announcement last July that the line was open.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Feb 81 p 11]

BENGUELA RAILWAY TALKS--Lusaka.--The Transport Ministers from Angola, Zaire and Zambia met in Lusaka yesterday to discuss proposals for keeping goods travelling on the Benguela Railway. [as published] The 2 000 km line, which runs from the Zambian Copperbelt to the Angolan port of Lobito, has been attacked frequently by guerrillas opposed to Angola's Marxist government. Informed sources said yesterday Zambia was keen to begin some shipments on the line after Zairean efforts over the past year to shift several thousand tons of manganese and other low-value goods to Lobito. Industry sources in Lusaka said Zambian mining officials had been reluctant to commit valuable shipments of copper or cobalt to the railway in view of the threat of further disruption and Zambia's critical foreign exchange position. The sources said also that since Zimbabwe's independence last April Zambia had had little difficulty in moving its normal exports of between 50 000 and 55 000 tons of copper a month through Zimbabwe to East London. The Zambian Transport Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said proposals for investment needed to maintain a capacity of 70 000 tons of cargo a month on the railway were discussed. Last July Angola announced that Benguela had re-opened for traffic and was carrying Zairean exports to Lobito, an apparent reference to sporadic shipments of Zairean manganese. The Benguela Railway carried 1.9-million tons of goods in 1974, its last year of normal operations before the disruptions which followed Angola's independence. At that time Benguela handled about half of Zambia's external trade and about 40 percent of shipments from Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba province. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 81 p 13]

RAIL EMBARGO REQUESTED--South African Railways announced yesterday that because of operating difficulties in clearing traffic, Zimbabwe Railways had asked the SAR to embargo the loading of goods in South Africa for Zimbabwe and Botswana till further notice. This embargo will apply to all traffic with the exception of petroleum products, explosives, perishables, containers and other specified traffic which

may have to be exempted from time to time.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Feb 81 p 11]

ANC MEN SEEK ASYLUM--Maseru.--Two members of the banned African National Congress of South Africa who were convicted in a Lesotho court last week of illegal possession of Russian-made arms and ammunition, left Maseru at the weekend to seek asylum in Mozambique. The men--Louis Zamba (22) and Duma Makeba (31), both from Pinetown in Natal--were arrested at a roadblock in the Southern Lesotho town of Mafeteng on Christmas Day last. Last week the court found them guilty of being in possession of an AK-47 Russian-made rifle, 90 rounds of ammunition, a Russian-made pistol and six handgrenades at the time of their arrest. The men were each fined R100 (or six months), suspended for three years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 81 p 11]

ANGOLA-MOZAMBIQUE-CAPE VERDE TRADE TIES--The year 1981 will mark the establishment of normal trade relations between Cape Verde and the People's Republic of Angola, VOZ DI POVO learned from Comrade Miguel Costa, director of supply for EMPA [Public Enterprise for Supply]. Cement, coffee and lumber are the major products to be imported by Cape Verde. The two countries have already signed a contract for the supply of these building materials during the coming year. Angolan trade officials are extremely interested in importing canned tuna fish and articles of clothing manufactured by Confecoos Morabeza, and have even proposed financing investments to expand the production capacity of this firm. Comrade Costa told this newspaper about negotiations with Angola and Mozambique during which a trade agreement was signed between our country and the People's Republic of Angola. Our delegation and the Angolan trade authorities, defined possible areas of interest for trade exchanges between the two countries. The Cape Verdian delegation voiced its readiness to provide the liaison between Angolan commercial departments and international trade channels. Development of trade relations between the two countries includes provision of some commercial services by Cape Verde. Our country is in a position to place certain foreign products on the Angolan market, through competitive bidding, on an absolutely equal footing with other competing firms. Regarding the development of trade with the People's Republic of Mozambique, Costa reported that the two countries are expected to sign a trade agreement during the next meeting of the Joint Commission for Cape Verdian-Mozambican Cooperation. Among other provisions, Mozambique should be given preference in supplying tires to our country. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 p 2] 6362

LIBYAN OPERATION IN CHAD--According to French intelligence services the Libyan operation in Chad had been planned for 6 months. It was developed down to the smallest detail by Soviet counselors assigned to Tripoli and carried out on the spot by East German agents. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 29 Dec 80 p 27] 9772

QADHDHAFI TO AFRICAN CHIEFS OF STATE--QADHDHAFI: African maneuvers -- Colonel Qadhdhafi has launched an effort to captivate a certain number of African chiefs of state. Several special envoys of the Tripoli leader have gone to explain his African position to different chiefs of state: to Niger, to Mali, to Senegal, to Nigeria and to Zaire. President Qadhdhafi hopes to organize an Islamo-African summit conference. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 29 Dec 80 p 27] 9772

FNLA LEADER PLEADS FOR WESTERN ASSISTANCE

Brussels REMARQUES ARABO-AFRICAINES in French No 527, 1980 p 47

[Article by Jaime Pinto: "The West's Responsibility"]

[Text] The 15,000 men of the FNLA are fighting with weapons captured from the enemy. Despite its logistical power provided by the USSR, the latter has not been successful in re-occupying the 6 provinces out of 16 which were liberated and number 1,550,000 souls out of a total population of 2,500,000 persons.

The 36,000 Cuban mercenaries, the 5,000 Soviet and East German "advisors," the Angolan troops of the MPLA no longer control the areas liberated by the FNLA and UNITA, a sister organization pursuing the same objectives...

Francisco Pedro, a young military and political leader deplores the lack of logistics because he thinks the enemy is exhausted:

"The regime represents nothing by now and in 6 months, with the support of the free world, it would be possible to overthrow it..."

He adds: "President Neto wanted to get rid of the Soviet yoke. He was murdered in the USSR and his personal physician, an Angolan, had to go into exile to escape the same fate. The new president, Jose Eduardo, married to a Soviet woman, is apparently a docile puppet.

"Last April, the Cubans refused him supplementary aid because Fidel Castro had serious problems with thousands of his countrymen who were attempting to flee to the West. He then appealed to the Sandinistas, who have already dispatched 500 men...

"The Cubans also attempted a "clean-up" exercise aimed at suppressing the revolt in the rural areas. Mig-21 planes bombarded the villages, killing hundreds of women and children besides combatants. But the operation failed."

Francisco Pedro holds telling proof and he shows us the documents, one after the other, such as the proceedings of a 20 August 1979 meeting at the Cuban economic mission in Luanda. This text proves that Cuban technicians at that time had to flee 30 localities controlled by the FNLA and UNITA.

To the Bitter End

Our interlocutor evokes the sufferings of his people, notably of those fleeing the centers held by the communists and who are dying of hunger in the liberated zones:

"We would like Amnesty International to concern itself with our fate by sending an inquiry commission to Angola. We are ready to receive it..."

Francisco Pedro is the former governor of the province of Cuanza-Sul. He was an ambassador in Asia.

"We need immediate assistance at the military and humanitarian levels. We are fighting for the freedom of the entire world and not only for Angolan independence. We are your natural allies. Totalitarianism under all its forms is our common enemy. Will you finally understand this before it is too late, before Europe itself succumbs to the same fate?..."

Neufchatel is living the hours of restful vacation. Men like Francisco Pedro should not become our bad conscience. They are there to affirm that the time of vacation should not let us sink into indifference.

CSO: 4400

DOS SANTOS CLOSES CONGRESS; NEW CC MEMBERS LISTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Dec 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Luanda, 25 Dec--Speaking yesterday at the closing ceremony of the MPLA-Labor Party congress, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, said that the "party emerged stronger from the extraordinary congress."

"It should be emphasized that the idea of the party actually prevailed in the discussions. We are beginning to be a party not only in theory but in fact, in our practical activity," dos Santos said.

Summarizing the way in which the proceedings of the congress were conducted, the Angolan leader noted the concerns that were of importance to the MPLA leaders: unity and the reinforcement of the party's leadership role.

"From the base to the summit, from top to bottom, we must close ranks to defend the integrity of our ideals, against the intrigue, rumor and slander of our class enemies," he appealed.

Referring to the divisionist phenomenon that has affected the MPLA throughout its history, the Angolan president said: "There were those who shed crocodile tears" at the death of President Agostinho Neto in September 1979, and "those who called it a victory, because they thought it would mean the fragmentation of the party."

Dos Santos declared that the discussions during the congress were "militant" and occasionally "passionate," and that they were imbued with "a spirit of discipline and an elevated sense of criticism."

Noting that the Central Committee report analyzed in depth the country's actual situation, the mistakes and shortcomings observed throughout the 3-year period, the difficulties and achievements in various areas of national life, the congress considered the report a basic document for the future work of the party, and recommended that all party members study it.

The congress also congratulated itself for the creation of the People's Assembly and the successes achieved by the Rectification Movement, which contributed to the ideological purity of the party.

Finally, the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress urged the competent party organs to proceed with the continuing political, ideological and cultural

training of party members, and appealed to all the people to engage assiduously in the tasks of the revolution, relentlessly combating all maneuvers to prevent its sound development.

In its final resolution, the congress also reiterated the need to continue to observe the principles of proletarian internationalism, strengthening the bonds of friendship with all the progressive countries of the world and with all people who are still struggling for freedom and self-determination.

CC Members Named

The names of the new members elected to the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee were made known yesterday in a press release distributed by the secretariat of the congress.

The 12 new members are Jacinto Joao Antonio, Joao Henriques Garcia (Cabelo Branco), Lucrecia Alfredo Antonio Francisco, Paulo Messengo (Sentir), Carlos Kangulo Domingos, Filipe Kinguengo (Mabiola), Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu, Tchicassa (Kassumbi Wafa Meso), Joao Baptista Panzo, Luis Sebastiao Mateus, Artur Vidal Gomes (Kumbi Diezabo) and Lose Carlos Ylenga (Explosivo).

The First Extraordinary MPLA Congress met in Luanda from 17 to 23 December. Its purpose was to analyze the economic and social development of the country and to elect members to the central organ of the party, selected from the working and peasant classes, thus honoring one of the last concerns expressed by the late President Agostinho Neto.

According to the statute, the Central Committee should have 75 members, 15 of whom are alternate members. As President dos Santos mentioned, however, only 12 of the 20 vacancies were filled, leaving the Central Committee with 64 members. There has been no clarification yet of the active or alternate status of the Central Committee members, nor with respect to the Political Bureau, the executive organ of the Central Committee.

6362

CSO: 4401

ARMED FORCES PARADE AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Dec 80 pp 7-8

[Article by Gustavo Costa and Ramiro Aleixo]

[Excerpts] ...It all started on 10 December, a day like any other day, the same as so many other days of a cruel past. After all, the 10th day of the last month of 1956 was the day on which the MPLA was founded. What happened yesterday did not have the incomparable dimension of the decisive date of December 24 years ago, but it contained its dedication not so much as a liberation movement as it was born, but more importantly, as a Marxist-Leninist Party which is forged and becomes strong in the increasingly arduous and difficult struggle for the establishment of a new type political, social and economic order.

Founding of the Party, a New Dimension

The carrying out of the popular will by the MPLA achieved a new dimension in its 3 years of life when President Agostinho Neto proclaimed "under the silent eye of Lenin" its constitution into a Labor Party, equipped with Marxist-Leninist ideology and called upon to transform the creative power of the masses into an inexhaustible source of building a new life.

A Long and Glorious Military Parade

There is no doubt that the road traveled to date has been long and glorious, just as the imposing military parade seen by thousands of people lining Marginal Avenue from one end to the other was long and glorious. The place was never so crowded before. There was a reason for it, as there was also reason for the satisfaction and enthusiasm seen in the faces of each of those who participated in or watched the great parade.

Four military units, headed by the band of the Presidential Regiment, were stationed in front of the reviewing stand. At 1000 hours, the President of the MPLA-Labor Party, of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], Jose Eduardo dos Santos, arrived at the 10 December commemorative site. This was the first time he has appeared in public in the dress uniform corresponding to the highest post in the military hierarchy of our people's army.

To the sound of band music, two military jeeps passed in front of the reviewing stand. Col David Moises "Ndozi," member of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of General Staff under the jurisdiction of the FAPLA, presented the troops to the Minister of Defense and member of the party Political Bureau, Col Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale." Then he saluted the units formed in the center of the avenue--the FAPLA women's detachment, the ODP [People's Defense Organization] detachment, People's Police, Troop Service Battalion, Land Forces, People's Navy, Air Force and military academies. Then there was a salute to other specialized detachments of our armed forces. On the reviewing stand were FAPLA Commander in Chief Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Minister of Defense Colonel Pedale, Vice Minister Col Joao Luis Neto "Xietu," high ranking officials of our armed forces and members of the party Political Bureau. Also present were party and state leaders, as well as representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola.

Start of the Memorable Parade

The parade started later with the order to begin given in a loud voice by Colonel "Ndozi" over a microphone installed on the vehicle he was riding and amplified by loudspeakers placed along the avenue. After him came four soldiers carrying flags, followed by gallant pioneers of the Military Academy--orphans as a result of the war.

After a short wait came a group of soldiers of the Nicolau Gomes Spencer Officers School, whose services have insured training and improvement of technical and military preparation of a large number of contingents of the higher cadres of the FAPLA. Political-ideological training of the armed forces guaranteed, to a large extent, by the educational work at the Comandante Gika School in the training of many commissioners and monitors, was recognized in this parade by the participation of one of its detachments.

People's Enthusiasm on Seeing the Parade

People lining Marginal Avenue continuously showed their enthusiasm and satisfaction at being able to see the growth of the FAPLA in these past years, satisfaction that grew as the increasingly greater technical and fighting capability was made evident.

When the navy detachment marched by the cheers were thunderous. The sailors were wearing a new uniform: white caps and blue uniforms with narrow white stripes. They represented the No 1 guarantee of protection and preservation of our maritime resources against enemy pirates, against any violation of our territorial waters.

Then came the various detachments of the FAPA-DAA--fighters entrusted with the defense of our air space. Following them were the fighters of the Troop Services and People's Police called upon to guarantee public order, peace and tranquility behind the lines. Then came the bulk of the forces that guarantee security to the places of production, residences and the complementary forces of the FAPLA: the ODP [People's Defense Organization]. Two detachments paraded here--one made up of men and the other of women. The women's detachment is further proof of the acknowledged contribution the Angolan woman, taking upon herself the value of her role in the struggle, has given to the revolution in the framework of the (slow) effort she made to become truly emancipated.

Motorized Infantry Heads the Second Part

A giant column of motorized infantry started what could be called the second part of the parade, the part which, in the final analysis, elicited from the thousands of spectators the most enthusiastic and emotional outpouring. They have seen some new things, some things different from the first parade having to do with technical progress of the new cadres with which the FAPLA was arming itself more and more.

In the first line of this second part, which began at about 1115 hours, was a column of BRDM's for troop transport and prepared for eventual amphibious operations. The second column was made up of T34 and T [numbers illegible] long-range tanks used for clashes with and repelling of the enemy. The armored vehicles and the tanks were all painted olive drab, showing on each one of the lateral bands the insignia of a light horizontal white stripes commemorating the First Extraordinary Congress.

Then came the parachutists, who were greeted with an ovation by the crowd. After them came one of the highest points of the parade: the passage of the BM21 which history calls "Mont-Caxito" equipped with 40 bombs (mouths in popular parlance), famous for their firepower already proven during the invasion of South Africans in 1976. A thunderous applause broke the silence of the square.

After that, again the power of our Air Force was shown, the force and the fighting enthusiasm of various antiaircraft defense subunits, protectors against enemy air attacks. Behind them came the antiaircraft cannons, the Topo 20. Then a short pause for communications, communications which guarantee permanent and speedy contact among the various units and brigades in defining military strategy necessary at all times.

Following a short pause came the noise and frenetic interruption of a fast overflight by two squadrons. These were the aces of the revolution... Finally, again the Navy, the Torpedos, and later on, the complex and powerful missiles, whose showing was something new for the public. The parade has ended. A memorable parade, the largest military parade in the memory of the People's Republic of Angola, the parade which shows convincingly the growth achieved in the field of technology and discipline by the FAPLA, which today is capable of insuring the defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

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CSO: 4401

PRIORITIES SET FOR PROCESSING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] An analysis of the processing industry shows that the most important problems making its development difficult are: supply of agricultural or live-stock products of national origin or imported; transportation of imported products; lack of qualified technical cadres; irregular and insufficient supply of replacement materials, accessories and lubricants, which hinders conservation and adequate maintenance of equipment, and which has led to its progressive and early deterioration; high degree of absenteeism among the workers; lack of leadership and management cadres, which results in deficient direction of production units; poor installation and inadequate operation of the accounting, financial and statistical organization, and so on. This situation, together with the poor organizational structure of the party and labor union committees were the reason why it was not possible to apply Law 17/77 in its entirety.

This statement leads us to conclude that in spite of the efforts developed in many fields, many of the guidelines set for the 3-year period 1978/1980 continue in effect, because they have not been fulfilled, and they are the guidelines for the 1981/1985 period as well.

In the next 5-year period, the processing industry will be basically aimed at solving the essential problems of the people.

Thus, the basic tasks of the sector will be oriented toward the organization and strengthening of the leadership of industrial activity, removing all obstacles that prevent the growth of production and productivity and helping to diversify the productive structure through new projects that are aimed at progressively correcting sector and regional imbalances.

This important directive shows that it is necessary, during the 5-year period, to train leadership and management cadres, so that it would be possible to organize and reinforce production units, which are the economic cells of society.

The strengthening of production units presupposes also that there is decentralization, so that economic units no longer will depend too much on administrative sectors, which harms the operation of the units and leads to decrease of leadership authority.

The aims of industrial development in the next 5-year period will be subordinated to the following basic principles:

1. Satisfaction of the growing needs of the masses for essential goods, especially in the sectors of food, textiles, clothes, shoes and hygienic products.

Thus, the sectors of corn and wheat milling, bread baking and production of fermented products, as well as production of oils, soap and beverages will have priority in order to cover the needs of domestic consumption.

The sugar industry is oriented toward its recovery and new investments will be made so that by 1985 it may reach the historical levels of production and progressively attain self-sufficiency.

As already established at the First MPLA Congress, the textile industry in the next 5-year period is to have priority, because it contributes to the solution of the basic problems of the people. Through completion of investment, it will allow the clothing and knitting industries to satisfy progressively the clothing needs of the population.

The same guidelines are given to the shoe industry, where canvas and plastic footwear will have priority because these types of shoes are the cheapest and can be produced in large quantities in a short time.

Priority is also to be given to other sectors of this branch of industry, such as that of packaging, to satisfy the needs of the national production and circulation of goods, printing sector, the ink industry and industrial sectors using wood. Special attention should be given to the manufacture of school bags and cheap furniture for the people.

2. Expand the production of tools and other means of production, especially for agriculture.

For the purpose of implementing these basic guidelines, it is established that by the end of 1981 the necessary studies should be made to define an industrial production policy for mechanized equipment for agriculture. At the same time, it is specified that studies on the production of fertilizers are to be completed, so that their production can begin during the 5-year period.

3. Develop industrial branches that use national raw materials and which, at the same time, will permit significant increase of labor force with the increase of labor force with the increase of the national technical capacity and reduction of imports.

In this connection, priority is given to the development of the sector of automobile vehicle assembly and sectors of similar industries, such as the manufacture and vulcanization of tires, inner tubes and batteries; development of the dry-cell battery industry, assembly of radios and television sets; recovery and expansion of the production of bicycles, motorcycles, galvanized and corrugated metal sheets, production of industrial goods for home use, such as aluminum tableware and cutlery, and petroleum stoves and refrigerators.

Studies must also be completed for increasing production capacity of paper paste and paper, and for expanding and developing the sector of industrial gases in order to guarantee the satisfaction of domestic needs.

4. Develop industrial branches aimed at producing equipment or support new investments in other sectors.

Thus, attention should be given to strategic sectors such as national steel production, naval repairs and construction and the metal-mechanical industry.

The national steel industry should, as established in the guidelines for the 5-year period, increase the production of construction beams and by the end of 1981 it should complete the study and make the necessary decisions about the increase of diversification capacity of steel products, as well as the production of iron from the Kassal Kitungo mines.

The naval repairs and construction sector should restore its installed capacity to full operation by the next year 1981, so that it may guarantee the repairs of the fishing and merchant fleets. The plan for the development of this sector should also be prepared.

As to the metal-mechanical industries, these will be directed especially to the production of equipment and support for other productive sectors.

By means of these general and basic guidelines, the MPLA-Labor Party directs the state and workers to establish firm bases that would permit us to come out of underdevelopment and consequently establish technical and material bases for the building of socialism.

11635

CSO: 4401

FISHING SECTOR CONDITIONS SURVEYED, DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Third Plenary Meeting of the MPLA Central Committee in 1976, among the tasks of national reconstruction of our country, defined fishing as one of the short-range advanced sectors of the national economy. This was ratified by the first congress in 1977, which added specific guidelines for carrying out the work aimed at the recovery of that sector.

However, although this sector began to be reactivated, its development, as compared with the forecasts of the congress, was very slow. That is, the definition of this sector as one of those having priority has not always been taken into account, and also there were deficiencies of an organizational nature observed among the factors that were underlying the lack of carrying out certain specific tasks.

The considerations taken into account when the fishing sector priority was established are valid today. As a matter of fact, fishing in the present situation of our country has enormous possibilities of becoming an important source of food and this can contribute to a large extent to minimize the food needs of the population.

With the experience acquired during these years we will be able to evaluate our capabilities and prepare ourselves to implement the important guidelines that will be established for the activities of this sector.

The mobilization of efforts and attention should be directed, in the next 3-year period, to raising the catch level and also to the processing of fish. These are two aspects on which the activity of the sector should be centered and ought to be linked to the satisfaction of the food needs of the population. In addition, it is also necessary to evaluate correctly the types of production within the sector itself, to which of them special attention is to be given, and those that should be considered on a secondary level. It is also necessary to pay great attention to the production of dried, semicured and smoked fish, because fish treated in this way has better conditions for conservation when it arrives to all points of the country, especially the rural areas.

There are other questions that should also be considered with attention, because the way in which they are solved will greatly influence the fulfillment of the objectives and main tasks of the fishing sector.

One of the important questions has to do with the standard of living of the fishing workers. Consequently, there are questions that cannot be considered as capable of being solved by the sector itself, but other organizations will be called upon to give greater contributions, especially in what concerns the supply of food and industrial goods.

Another aspect deserving the greatest concern is the organization of work. At the present time our country is already important in the fishing sector. This makes the organizational efforts even more urgent and important, so that the existing material and human means properly adapt themselves and fulfill the guidelines for the sector set by the party and state.

Individual fishing still has some importance in the present context of the sector. For this, more adequate forms should be found to support the individual fishermen so that they be motivated to continue and increase their production. In this sense, it is suitable to stress the importance of the activation of fishing cooperatives for better use of the capacities of the fishermen and a better way for directing state support.

In addition, in the next 5-year period the greatest concern should be given to the training of cadres for the fishing sector, in its various branches. In this field we should use all the possibilities of training cadres by the creation of institutions on the national level, as well as making correct and rational use of training possibilities abroad.

Summing up, these are some of the more important party guidelines for the next 5-year period in the fishing sector. Once the First Special Party Congress is over, and once these guidelines will be definitely prepared, great efforts should be made to disseminate these guidelines, explain and mobilize their implementation. Leaders, cadres and other workers of the sector should study them in depth to be able to apply them because we should not forget that often party guidelines are not implemented because people entrusted with carrying them out do not pay due attention to their study and understanding. At the same time, it is necessary to set up control mechanisms for the implementation of the guidelines and sanctions should be applied to those who openly or secretly obstruct and impede the implementation of the guidelines handed down by the party and state.

11635

CSO: 4401

AUSTRIAN COMPANY TO DEVELOP KASSINGA MINES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Kassinga mining complex, of great economic importance for the country, will be reactivated by 1981 under the terms of a contract to be signed soon between the mining authorities of the People's Republic of Angola and the Federal Republic of Austria.

According to a communique of the Ministry of Industry, an Angolan delegation made up of the national director of Mining Geology and Industry and the director general of the National Iron Company, comrades Augusto Germano de Araujo and Armando de Sousa (Machadinho) respectively, last Wednesday went to Vienna to sign a contract dealing with the sale of ore and the reactivation of the Kassinga complex with the Austrian firm AUSTROMINERAL.

In addition, this communique reports the existence of a process for the creation of a National Iron Company UEE as the exclusive concession holder of the rights of iron ore exploration, in line with the objectives established by the First MPLA Congress regarding rehabilitation and reorganization of the iron and steel industries.

To that effect, and by decrees 252 and 257 of 11 December 1979, the goods, assets and rights of the Companhia Mineira de Lobito SARL and the Companhia do Manganês de Angola were nationalized and integrated into the national state patrimony. This was followed by studies regarding the viability of improving the quality of iron ore.

On the basis of these studies, carried out by the Austrian firm AUSTROMINERAL, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola on 14 August 1980 approved a "plan of immediate action" for the reactivation of exploration for high-quality iron ore in Kassinga, and the conclusion of the studies about the technical and economic advantages of the exploration of the Kassala-Kitungo deposits, with the view of their integration into the national steel industry.

For the 5-year period covered by the resolutions of the First MPLA Congress, the rehabilitation of the Kassinga mining exploration envisages the extraction and treatment of 2 million tons of ore, which would permit the production of 1 million tons of iron ore concentrates for export.

In addition to the purely economic aspect, the reactivation of this sector of the mining industry will bring enormous social advantages because it will permit the improvement of the living conditions of the people of Janba, a region traditionally connected with the iron-extracting industry.

BRIEFS

MPLA CC ANTIRELIGIOUS STANCE--The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party examined the religious question in the section on the ideological struggle. The Central Committee report stressed that, despite the party's clear position, some religious institutions misunderstood, resisted and even slandered the revolutionary process. "They use places of worship, respected and protected by the state, as political platforms with a program against party guidelines," stated the report. After reaffirming the principle that religion is an idealistic, warped view of the world, the MPLA underlined the need "to spread the Marxist-Leninist ideas of atheism. Since religious influence is not only felt by religious sects, the MPLA emphasized the importance of implanting socialism." The occasionally reactionary position of religious institutions is explained by the fact that they have lost the privileges acquired when collaborating with colonialism, noted the report. After mentioning the proliferation of churches and religious sects, the MPLA stressed the importance of ideological work to spread new ideas, particularly among the young. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Dec 80 p 8] 8479

CSO: 4401

PRIME MINISTER DEFENDS MINISTERIAL SHAKEUP

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 31 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] There were three important reasons for the government shakeup in Cape Verde, Prime Minister Pedro Pires reported in a press conference with the national news media. First, it had been ascertained that the National People's Assembly [ANP] should be more dynamic and more actively involved in the life of the nation; second, there was the disparity between the functions of Internal Administration and the means available to it to perform these functions; and, finally, there was the fact that unity with Guinea-Bissau, in itself a strategy for defense and security, had been jeopardized by the recent coup d'etat in that country.

Prime Minister Pires confirmed that the current president of the ANP will continue to exercise that office. Having written into the constitution that the president of the ANP cannot also serve as a member of the government, the party leadership would like the new "legislative beginning" to conform to some requisites that we hold dear. Comrade Abilio Duarte, who is now president of the ANP and who, in the opinion of the party leadership, should retain this function in the second legislature of the ANP, should have enough time to work out the new dynamic and more active intervention of this supreme organ of government, now that he is no longer a member of the government.

"We are moving forward with this readjustment--since the term is in style--because the defense and security sectors have become more sensitive," said Commander Pires. When the new government begins to function, the directors of these three important sectors will have the basic information and will be familiar with their sectors because they will have started earlier, and will be prepared to go into operation and immediately implement the new program which the second government should present as soon as it is formed, during the first session of the second legislature of the ANP.

"It will be difficult for Internal Administration to guarantee public order without the appropriate tools," Pires said, explaining the reason for the creation of a ministry of the interior. According to the Cape Verdian prime minister, this maladjustment had been observed for some time. Pires added that the conditions have now been created for Internal Administration to perform its functions more efficiently and achieve its intended goals.

"I do not think it has escaped the attention of any perceptive observer that the purpose of unity, the strategy of unity, has been to strengthen our defense and

internal security. When that unity is threatened, there are immediate repercussions in the areas of our defense and internal security." According to the prime minister, the party leadership immediately determined to study the problem and take measures to plug the gaps. He also assured that, although it might appear so at first glance, these measures are not at all untimely; they are consistent with the new situation that has been created.

Urged to comment on "rumors regarding the unconstitutionality of the remodeling," the Cape Verdian chief of government said: "I do not believe Cape Verde has an institutional government yet. There will not be a working government until the constitution goes into effect. According to the final and transitional provisions of that document, this will take place only with the beginning of the first session of the second legislature of the ANP.

"Article 101 of the constitution states that 'the government serving on the date the constitution goes into effect shall remain in operation until the new government assumes office.' Then we will have an institutional government."

The prime minister noted that "many people allow themselves to be influenced by rumors; they assume these rumors are true, and then pronounce judgments that have no validity as political opinion." Again according to our interviewee, "this confusion apparently grew out of the isolated interpretation of Article 52 of the constitution, which has already been approved but which 'per force' is not in effect at this time. On the other hand, the Law on the Political Organization of the State (LOPE), which is still in effect, does not cover this circumstance. In fact, it was not the purpose of that law to prohibit a perfectly proper measure by any still-functioning administration."

During the press conference, the prime minister guaranteed that the new government that emerges after the beginning of the second legislature will necessarily be different, that there will be changes. He stressed: "We continue to think about improving the structure of our government. We are going to see if individuals have performed well and if the past structures have served to achieve the proposed objectives."

Explaining that the situation in Cape Verde must be viewed overall as a political change, in the sense that the changes involve all sectors of our life, from the party and the state to the mass organizations and the individuals they comprise, the prime minister stressed that it is a principle of the party that there should be changes. He added, however, that it was still too early to announce the changes, since they are still under study and their premature announcement would disrupt the normal course of the life of the state. Moreover, any incomplete discussion would create speculation.

The prime minister guaranteed that the information sector was among those that should show significant changes.

Commander Pires protested that our public still does not view the changes in the government or the other structures as a normal fact of political life. "The changes must not be viewed as a national catastrophe. The people must become accustomed to it; we must make them understand that changes should be made whenever necessary."

Comrade Honorio Chantre and Julio de Carvalho, the two new members of the government, received high praise from the prime minister for their strength of character, their courage and fidelity to the party throughout the most difficult years of the struggle.

He noted their selflessness and the risks they ran in joining the party, stressing that this alone was eloquent proof of their selfless dedication to the struggle for national liberation. As their former comrade-in-arms, Pires expressed his great confidence in these two comrades. He praised their work during these last 6 years in Bissau, in the training, organization and political and cultural improvement of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

6362

CSO: 4401

SOLE PARTIES NOT TO BLAME FOR LACK OF DEMOCRACY

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 p 8

[Article by Manuel Delgado: "The Remedy"]

[Text] Whenever political and social instability becomes visible in any African country, European professors of "political medicine" (or their disciples) pull a 20-year-old diagnosis out of their desk drawers and pontificate: "Lack of democracy! The remedy? Institute two or three more political parties."

Even recently, regarding the coup d'etat in Bissau, the quasiofficial Senegalese newspaper LE SOLEIL declared that the one-party system and the "corresponding lack of democracy" were to blame for the inability to resolve the problems within an institutional framework, without a deplorable recourse to force.

As spokesman for a regime that discovered a curious system of three (and only three) political parties as the ideal method for democracy, LE SOLEIL must know whereof it speaks. A few days later, however, in Upper Volta, where a system resembling a multiparty system had been instituted, it was demonstrated that, at the very least, this solution is not at all that effective in combating coups d'etat.

Is lack of democracy at the bottom of institutional problems that lead to coups? Perhaps. In our modest opinion, the multiparty remedy is just too simplistic to be effective.

It should not be forgotten that the European system of democracy (the European daughter of the French revolution of 1789) is the fruit of two centuries of social upheaval and wars, the last and largest of which ended 35 years ago. It should not be forgotten that the solid institutions without which the system would have collapsed derive from the stability of the power of a particular social class and an economic development at the cost of the plunder of peoples who, for this very reason, have been relegated to what is known today as the Third World. Nor should it be forgotten that the Europeans who made or joined the bourgeois revolution of 1789 had already spend long centuries forming nationalities, a period generally marked by the so-called Hundred Years War (15th Century) and the Thirty Years War (17th Century).

During this long period of history, Europe forged social institutions and intellectual achievements that are now the patrimony of all mankind. Not the least among

these are the ideas of individual liberty and the subordination of the power of the state to the interests of the majority. Even in Europe, however, everything is relative, and ideas or institutions, like bodily organs, cannot be transplanted without the necessary precautions to prevent rejection.

Although it is integrated in a world civilization that undertakes voyages in space, 20th century Africa must still resolve such crucial problems as the formation and consolidation of nations. Then there is the disequilibrium in economic development, the embryonic state of the new social classes created by colonialism and Africa's continued subordination within an unjust international order, all of which rules out parallels, much less faithful copies [of European democracies].

On one point, however, we are in agreement with LE SOLEIL: it is impossible to solve Africa's problems at the expense of its peoples and without political and social institutions that function effectively, beginning with the parties themselves, whether there is only one, or two or more, in each country. What is not clear is that a combination of two or three antidemocratic (in the sense of anti-popular), antinational parties will result in the system of national democracy that Africa must have to achieve social welfare, independence and stability for its people.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

AREAS OF SWEDISH COOPERATION REVIEWED--Having completed the mission which brought it to Cape Verde, a Swedish delegation returned to its country early last week. From 4 to 6 December, the delegation met in Praia with a Cape Verdian delegation led by Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning, to conduct negotiations for the development of cooperation between Sweden and Cape Verde. During its labors in this capital, the Swedish delegation made it known that, within the framework of cooperation with this country, the Swedish government intends to grant 30 million Swedish kroners a year for a 3-year period commencing on 1 July 1980 (sic). In the course of the negotiations, some agreements were also established, specifically, a cooperation accord between the INIT (National Institute for Technological Research) and the Swedish Council of Cooperation, in the area of research. Some projects were also analyzed and discussed, the forms of which will be established when Swedish representatives arrive here early next year. The situation of Cape Verdian women was also reviewed during the Praia meeting. SIDA (the Swedish organization responsible for implementing the policy of cooperation with countries with which Sweden maintains friendly relations) may contribute directly to a project sponsored by the Organization of Women in Cape Verde. Meanwhile, a delegation consisting of representatives of SIDA, the Swedish Fund for Industrial Development and some Swedish firms interested in establishing cooperation with Cape Verde may be visiting our country soon at the invitation of the Cape Verdian authorities. The date has not yet been established. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 pp 8, 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF COMING REFERENDUM

AB311204 Paris AFP in French 1023 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Bangui, 31 Jan (AFP)--On the eve of the referendum on the draft constitution, the Central African head of state, Mr David Dacko, said on Saturday that his mission consists first of all in restoring legality and helping Central African men and women rediscover justice.

In an interview with the Central African weekly, REALITES, Mr Dacko stressed the importance of the 1 February referendum. I undertook, constitutionally, to consult the people on the fundamental law of the Republic, that is, the constitution, the Central African president said.

Next Mr Dacko recalled that former Emperor Bokassa claimed to respect justice and yet people were arrested and imprisoned arbitrarily and condemned to death without trial. People were banished and exiled while newspapers, meetings and the expression of opinions were banned, the Central African head of state said.

With particular reference to youth, the Central African head of state stressed that the future of the country and of the youth themselves depends on the referendum, so he called on them to vote massively. He said anyone who tells them the contrary is someone who prefers disorder to legality.

After pointing out that the mission of party leaders was to bring together efforts, ideas and programs in order to reach a consensus that would help the government revive the country, Mr Dacko cautioned political leaders and leaders of political factions not to use their position to cause agitation and destabilize the Central African Republic.

I will do all in my power to fight tribalism, agitation and destabilization, which do not serve the interests of the Central African people Mr Dacko concluded.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL--The Council of Ministers met in Brazzaville yesterday under the chairmanship of Comrade Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, president of the Council of Ministers. Three issues were examined at the meeting, that is, the continuation of the examination of the administrative charts of the ministries and the appointment of personnel to those ministries, the cooperation agreement with Brazil and the file on the commissions for the exploitation of (word indistinct) houses by the Company for the Promotion of Management of Buildings (SOPROGI). On the second item on the agenda the council decided to establish relations with Brazil in view of the desire of that country to cooperate with Congo following the visit to Brazil by our minister of industry and tourism and also for historical, climatic and economic reasons. In this respect the council adopted an agreement on cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres between our government and the government of Brazil. This agreement will be signed by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Pierre Nze during his next visit to Brazil. [Excerpts] [AB160603 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 14 Feb 61]

CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ERITREAN OFFICIAL ON MASSACRE--Abu Dhabi, 13 Feb (QNA)--Mohamed Othman Abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces in the Gulf region, has disclosed that a massacre was perpetrated by the Ethiopian forces yesterday. He added that 31 Eritrean citizens, who were on a truck carrying food-stuffs and who were returning to the Eritrean city of Agordat, were the victims of this massacre. In a statement to QNA, he said that the Ethiopian soldiers blew up the vehicle with its passengers aboard, adding that such an incident is within the framework of an Ethiopian terrorist campaign whose purpose is to exterminate, intimidate and terrorize the Eritrean people, thus forcing the people to leave their country for neighboring states. He pointed out that this is part of an Ethiopian plan to settle 1 million Ethiopians in Eritrea. He called on the Arab states and the international bodies and organizations to support the Eritrean people and denounce the Ethiopian campaign to exterminate the Eritreans. [Text] [JN131205 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 13 Feb 81]

CSO: 4402

OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES, JAWARA'S INSECURITY NOTED

Dakar AFRICA in French Jan 81 pp 33, 34, 35

[Article "In Gambia the 'Fire' Is Brewing"]

[Text] One must ask whether any country can be led in a peaceful way if Gambia, about the size of a traditional clan, or a tribe, presents the internal contradictions, the party struggles, and the violence that one would expect of a Kenya, a Zaire, or a Nigeria, to mention only the most important.

On the afternoon of Sunday 12 April 1980, the boat of the president of the republic, the "Mamea Killa Ba," was completely destroyed by fire in the Bay of Banjul. Several months later, coinciding with political turmoil, another passenger boat, the "Bambou," was also the victim of flames.

Actually, arson seems to have become a part of Gambian political mores, a sort of manner of demonstrating discontent and disapproval. Several houses that supposedly belonged to ministers have been burned, the latest being that of the minister of finance, the economy, and planning in the suburb of Serrekunda, 18 km from Banjul, and the general public sets these fires side by side with the diatribes, particularly those of MOJA (Movement for Justice in Africa), which up until then had merely been expressed in printed circulars or painted on the walls as graffiti denouncing corruption in the upper spheres of the leadership.

An impressive number of people suspected of being members of MOJA are said to have been put in prison, accused of all sorts of crimes such as illegal possession of weapons, etc., and so are expected to be out of the way for a good while.

The fear of MOJA is all the more great because this is the same party which, in Liberia, paved the way for Sergeant-Major Doe and his NCO's. In this connection, Sergeant Doe's recent visit to Banjul did not fail to give rise to considerable comment. But Liberia is probably far from being the only source of anxiety for Dawda Jawara, who also seems angry with Guinea for harboring too many of his enemies. All of which naturally presents a problem, for those who disagree with the regime, equivalent to squaring the circle. MOJA is forbidden to speak out; and it is criticized for seeking asylum among neighboring countries. Its members are tossed into prison. What options remain for it? To foment agitation, possibly to set fire to the cottages of ministers.

In truth, MOJA or others [as well that may be in this position,] for we cannot be sure that MOJA is alone, or that all of this is MOJA's doing,--could easily go still further. The proof is the recent intervention in Gambian affairs, or to put it more politely, the rescue of the endangered Gambian Government, by the Senegalese Army. It is true that immediately afterward, the regime let it be known that it was not a Senegalese intervention, but joint maneuvers involving the forces of the two countries. Even the apolitical Banjulite laughs lustily at what is not even cunning, but a stupid blunder, wishing that the next time the Senegalese stay in their barracks leaving a corrupt and audacious government team to itself.

In truth, Mr Jawara is quite scared. There were strong rumors that 200 firearms disappeared from the armed forces armory, and that Mr Jawara, then on a visit to Great Britain, would be coming back to the country at his own risk. Mr Jawara made a show of fearlessness and came back to Banjul. But 24 hours later his right-hand man and personal bodyguard, a high dignitary of the armed forces, of which he was second in command, was assassinated by a young officer, of whom it was immediately said that he was a member of the MOJA.

In the present state of things as they have been for a year now, no one knows who will live or who will die tomorrow. The legal opposition, which is quite unruffled, spouts brave words from time to time. The government team should not have much to fear from it, inasmuch as, if it prospered, there would be enough to curb His Majesty's opposition. As for MOJA, being by definition a clandestine party without headquarters or an overt office, it would be presumptuous to claim to know more than the Banjul police or the Senegalese, American, or Scotland Yard intelligence services. We will, however, mention something that is not a secret, though few people outside Banjul have had the opportunity to be apprised: the presidential yacht took fire, as mentioned above, the very day when President Tolbert was dispatched "to join his forefathers" by the military cohorts of MOJA. Which is as much as to say that there is more than one good reason for President Jawara to be unable to sleep peacefully at a time when the villas of his friends are being burned, for his name too is inscribed in full in the pamphlets and the graffiti of the opposition; and even the legal opposition does not shrink on occasion from reproaching him for his sumptuary style as the president of a very poor country.

9516

CSO: 4400

NATION SEEN AS HAVING CHANCE OF SUCCESS IN 1981

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 81 pp 65-67

[Text]

SUPERFICIALLY the biggest happening in The Gambia in 1980 was the breach in diplomatic relations with Libya but of more fundamental importance to the country was the decision by President Sir Dawda Jawara and President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal to go ahead with building a combined dam and road crossing at Yellitenda on the River Gambia. For years there has been talk within the OMVG of building a barrage, to stop salt water coming up the river with the tide and spoiling Gambian farming land — and a bridge — to speed communications between Dakar (and most of Senegal) and the Casamance, Senegal, south of The Gambia. The principal advantages of both bridge and barrage clearly accrue to only one of the two countries. It took the two Presidents to agree a compromise and give the go-ahead, even though all the necessary funds had not been secured. There was also a feeling that actually to start work would encourage international contributors more than continued discussions. A brisk timetable has been set by the President for the next stages of work.

There is one factor for concern about the project. The cost of it is going to involve more money than any project yet undertaken in The Gambia and the contracts to be placed in connection with it will be for considerable sums of money with consequent opportunities for substantial commissions to be paid. There is growing discontent that corruption and nepotism are beginning to take a hold in The Gambia, a country which has until recently been one of the most honest countries not just in Africa but in the world. It has been suggested that part of the cause for this slipping of

standards is that civil servants have seen their pay stand still while the development of the economy, hampered though it has been by drought and other imposed misfortunes, has allowed their contemporaries in commerce to become richer. The surgery of a genuine inquiry into corruption and severe sentences for those found guilty of it might yet save The Gambia from this terrible social disease.

Allegations of corruption were being advanced by the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) and the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party which were declared illegal societies, in an exercise which may have been lawful but was hardly equitable. This might not have happened had the leaders of both parties not made speeches which could have interpreted as inflammatory — allegedly calling for assassination since victory at the ballot box was beyond them — at a time when the Government was much concerned about the activities of Libya. This distraction may have prompted the Government to react more vigorously to the words of these opposition groups than they would have in calmer circumstances. But since at the same time as the Government was occupied by the Libyan affair the second-in-command of the Gambian Police Field Force had been shot dead, apparently by another member of the force, conspiracy theorists easily constructed a menacing scenario.

The Libyan affair was the recruitment, or coercion, of young Gambians to undergo military training in Libya which only came to the Government's knowledge when a young Gambian "escaped" from such training and came home to tell the tale. The Government had considerable difficulty in getting any rational explanation from the

Libyan authorities about what was going on and eventually felt that it had no option but to break off diplomatic relations with Libya, which had, since a similar rupture with Senegal earlier in the year, built up its "diplomatic" staff in Banjul to an unnecessarily large number, some of whom were believed to be recruiting Gambians for military training and to be spreading "destabilising" ideas in the country. At the same time as this break was announced some 150 troops from Senegal took over (and strengthened) security at Yundum Airport, while being based at the Field Force camp. The Government feeling was that Libya's purpose in giving young Gambians military training could only be to use them within the country to try to overthrow the government or otherwise destabilise the country or to use them elsewhere as mercenaries. "We do not want either of those things to happen" a very senior Gambian remarked. The Government is still puzzled by the Libyan motives but hopes that the near future will clear the atmosphere which could allow a restoration of diplomatic proprieties.

Following its more usual foreign policy of developing close ties with its neighbours, The Gambia has set up a joint committee with Mauritania to promote economic, technical and scientific co-operation between the two countries. This was the result of a visit by the Mauritanian Head of State, Lieutenant Colonel Haidalla, to The Gambia in August. There is already a large Mauritanian community living in The Gambia. Another more recent visitor has been Master Sergeant Doe of Liberia who is trying to re-establish links with West African countries especially.

Although there is some vigorous debate going on within the People's Progressive Party at the moment it has to be admitted that the PP's dominance of the legislature, some 30 out of 35 seats, makes the national political scene rather moribund, especially as the PPP seems to be a source of practical patronage and so a magnet for would-be politicians. This lack of an effective opposition must be worrying to President Sir Dawda since he is a staunch believer in having a plurality of political parties, though an equally staunch believer in fighting every election to win. It is his efficacy at this which has given the PPP such strength, which the party has then gone on

to exploit, not always in the healthiest manner.

Bad weather has again hit the groundnut crop — and domestic food crops — so that The Gambia is not going to be able to benefit much from the remarkable collapse of the US groundnut crop, which was down by more than 40 per cent in 1980, though the improvement in groundnut oil prices will be helpful: they were some 30 per cent higher this past November compared with November 1979. Were it not for the general economic recession, and the war between Iran and Iraq, which are both normally substantial vegetable oil importers, the price might have gone much above \$1,000 a ton. The recession has also affected tourist receipts but The Gambia hopes that this is a temporary effect and has continued to develop its tourism facilities and infrastructure whilst modifying its policies so that in future more of the profits of this trade should accrue to The Gambia. The decline in groundnut and tourist earnings coupled with higher oil and imported food prices had meant a growing trade deficit, which is worrying but is at present being treated as a calculated risk.

Fortunately external funds, which according to the president are required to finance about 70 per cent of the government's planned development expenditure, have continued to be committed to the country. A total of \$20.1m. has been recently lent to help finance three transport projects already under way. The African Development Fund (ADF) has lent \$8.9m., towards the \$18.5m. cost of building a 120km road between Lanim Koto and Passimus in the east of the country; the Islamic Development Bank is providing \$6.6m. and the government the rest. The Saudi Fund for Development (SDF) has promised \$6m. towards a road from Banjul, to the airport at Yundum. A further \$5.2m. will be lent by the SDF for development at the airport. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, is funding the building of 13 provincial wharves with passenger and cargo handling facilities.

Other recent aid news is that West Germany has given DM2.5m. to help to build a medium sized foundry. This came out of the total DM15m. credit which Germany promised The Gambia for 1980. China is to finance the irrigation of

16,000ha of rice terraces, and the African Development Bank development of 4,000ha of cotton. Finally, USAID has promised D800,000 over the next three years to improve the management of 81 multipurpose co-operatives in The Gambia through a training programme for co-operative leaders.

The government has launched a five year health programme prepared with the help of the World Health Organisation, to develop primary health care. Under the programme both curative and preventive health services will be set up in 200 villages, focusing in particular on children and women of child bearing age. This should be a step towards helping eventually to lower the birth-rate, which is one of the highest in Africa in a country which is already one of the most densely populated.

The Gambia is at present in a delicate position; it has a lot of bold plans in train which carry their own risks but do offer good potential risks and it is very susceptible to external accidents. However there need be little doubt that if The Gambia continues to show the courage, prudence and internal tolerance and co-operation which have marked its first 15 years of independence it can make a success of 1981 and continue to demonstrate the viability of small countries.

CSO: 4420

CONCERN ABOUT MOJA MEMBERS

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 81 p 90

[Text]

A group of lawyers in Paris has written to President Dawda Jawara and to the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Mr. Muhamadu Lamin Saho, to express their concern over the retrospective application of the 1971 Societies Act in the case of the members of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) arrested in November. The letter, dated December 31 and signed by Maître Louis Pettiti of the Ordre des Avocats à la Cour de Paris, specifically mentioned six people: Pa Bekai Jobe (aged 25), Fakaoba Juwara (21), Koro Tijan Sallah (33), Modu John (21), Modu M'Boge (21), and Solomon Tamba (21).

Meanwhile, Maître Leo Matarasso, another lawyer in Paris with special interest in human rights cases, has written to President Dawda Jawara on the same subject. Maître Matarasso said: "My attention has been drawn to the case of Gambian citizens belonging to the MOJA organisation who have been jailed on two accusations of membership of an 'illegal organisation', and of possession of arms and ammunition for purposes of terrorist activity."

"I have been informed that MOJA was not declared an illegal organisation until the end of October 1980 by virtue of a law of 1971, and that the people

concerned were then arrested immediately. They are therefore being prosecuted for activities prior to their movement being declared illegal. This appears to be in contradiction of the principle contained in article 15 of the International Convention on political and civil rights, according to which: 'Nobody shall be condemned for actions or omissions which would not be considered as offences under national or international law at the time they were committed'.

"Furthermore, I have been informed that even if a bow and some arrows, as well as a few bullets were found at the home of one of the accused, the members of MOJA neither advocated nor used violence.

"This information came as a surprise to me all the more because I knew The Gambia as a country that had always tried to respect fundamental public liberties, and which had furthermore ratified the International Convention on civil and political rights on March 22, 1979, and has played an important role in Africa towards establishing an African Charter of Human Rights...."

Maître Matarasso told West Africa that the purpose of his letter to President Jawara was to seek clarification on the information he had received.

STATEMENTS OF RETURNED LIBYAN RECRUITS

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 81 p 90

[Text]

Twenty-two young Gambians have told reporters in Banjul that they had been trained in camps in Libya to fight against the Gambian Government. The youths, presented by Foreign Minister Lamine Jabang, said they were part of a group of 240 Gambians trained in Libya. They had been recruited with promises of paid work by representatives of Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, they said. Mr. Niasse, from Senegal, has found an Islamic party banned in his own country and is in exile in Tripoli. (The Gambian authorities gave such training of young Gambians as the reason for their breaking diplomatic relations with Libya on October 30. Two days later soldiers from Senegal arrived in The Gambia amid rumours of an attempted coup d'etat).

The youths said they were recruited in Cotonou (Benin) after having been contacted by representatives of Mr. Niasse based in Nigeria. "As soon as we arrived in Libya, our passports were taken away and we were taken to military camps, our hosts claiming that there were no hotel rooms available", one of them said. The youths said that the following day they rebelled but were beaten up by Libyan soldiers with the help of 70 soldiers from the Central African Republic.

People from Chad, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Cameroun and Uganda were currently undergoing training in Libyan camps, they said. According to official sources here, the 22 were allowed to leave Libya following protests from the Gambian Government, reported AFP.

CSO: 4420

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

KUWAITI LOAN--The Kuwait Economic Development Fund has granted The Gambia an \$11.6m. long-term low-interest loan to develop its road network. The money is repayable over 35 years at 1.5 per cent interest. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jan 81 p 90]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

VIEIRA MESSAGE TO CASTRO--In the name of the National Council of Guinea, the PAIGC and the Council of the Revolution, Joao Bernardino Vieira sent a message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, congratulating him on his renomination as president of the People's Republic of Angola. In his message, sent at the time of the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress, Vieira said that the historic and fraternal ties, "which unite us, will be strengthened and developed." The Guinean leader also sent a state message to Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. In it, Vieira stated "motivated by the same ideas" of peace and human progress "we will strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our parties and nations." [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 Dec 80 p 1] 9479

CSO: 4401

COMMENTARY EXAMINES ROOTS OF MUGABE-NKOMO CLASH

AB151221 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14-15 Feb 81 p 28

[Commentary by A. Bassole: "The Divorce"]

[Text] Are we heading towards a collapse of the coalition government in Zimbabwe? In any case at the time of our going to the press the political atmosphere was very tense there: already the immediate consequences of military clashes there is the death of more than 100 people.

In truth, for the experienced observer, this sudden verbal and military escalation is not really surprising. To understand it one must refer to the cabinet reshuffle which took place last January in which Joshua Nkomo was "rejected" for one of the most responsible posts in the country. In fact the minister of interior, the "Father of Zimbabwe" was given the relatively minor post of minister of labor and the civil service. For Nkomo that was the last straw in what he interpreted it as an elimination and a strengthening of the party of Mugabe and his supporters.

It is likely that the prime minister of Zimbabwe, who is usually a fine strategist, made a psychological and political error by demoting one of the most prestigious leaders of the country. And rightly so: Nkomo is not one just any ordinary man on the political chessboard of the country to whom one should attribute an inferior portfolio "just like that." As he also sweated blood and tears during cruel hours bearing the historical burden of the country on his shoulders it is necessary to treat him with the respect due to a frontline fighter, who won his stripes in the heat of the battle away from any speeches.

Certainly there are divergences between the two charismatic leaders of Zimbabwe but they do not arise from basic contradictions which should lead prematurely to the political retirement of Nkomo. Certain whites who have still not forgiven the blacks for their victory with arms and the ballot box are likely to seize the opportunity to add oil to the fire by draining into their camps all kinds of discontented people.

The Zimbabwe prime minister who has already given Africa and the rest of the world a taste of his political intelligence in the interest of his country should certainly find the art and means of appeasing overheated minds.

Finally, a man like President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who knows the two Zimbabwe leaders well, could attempt to mediate immediately between the two men to put them on better terms with each other.

CSO: 4400

MACHEL: PROUD TO BE MOZAMBIKAN AT ANY COST

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Jan 81 pp 18-24

[Interview with Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, by Augusto de Carvalho, for EXPRESSO, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel recently granted an interview to the Portuguese newspaper EXPRESSO. The interview was conducted by Augusto de Carvalho, EXPRESSO's correspondent in Mozambique, and is broad ranging, covering our current situation, the struggle to consolidate our independence, "like it or not," and our pride in being Mozambican.

For its interest, we are printing the full text of the EXPRESSO interview and a small portion of the introductory text.

Samora Machel's speech is broken by meaningful silences, which cannot be reproduced faithfully in the written text. His sentences are terse and incisive, and much is implied in his conversation. We have chosen to transcribe the dialog as faithfully as possible. We are aware that it loses something in the transcription, but our medium is not radio or television.

Samora Machel: Let me interview you. What have you seen here?

Augusto de Carvalho: I have talked with many people here in Maputo. I have been to Niassa, Xai-Xai, Chokwe

Machel: I will say to you, first of all. Carvalho, I can't talk to you until you have visited my country. To go to Maputo and say you have seen Mozambique ... this is lying. You don't know the real people. City people are alienated. In every city in the world. A city is a heap of problems. Paris, London, New York--they are centers of crime, of corruption. And people expect my city to be something else, to be a paradise.

[Carvalho] It is not easy for a man who has been educated along Western-judicial lines to conceive or carry out a project like Unango, to build the future city in that location. How did the project come to you?

[Machel] A city is born from the country. The country does not rise from the city. Houses are not important to me. Not the walls, not the buildings. It is the men who are building Unango. This is what a city is. A city is men's minds.

I Start With Bad Men

[Carvalho] Are you starting to build the city with outcasts?

[Machel] Exactly. To turn outcasts into citizens. I am starting with bad men; I don't start with good men. We took the right line during the war for national liberation; never fight wrong ideas with a gun barrel. Never. Never physically kill your political adversary.

[Carvalho] It was near there that the Second PRELIMO Congress was held, in which

[Machel] Matchedje.

[Carvalho] In Matchedje. You have declared several times, Mr President, that the correct line won out over the reactionary line there.

Matchedje Center of Confrontation

[Machel] Matchedje was the center of confrontation. The victory was there, starting with the second congress. The victory of the people's war, of just ideals. The correctness of our line, the clear definition of the enemy, not on the basis of skin color. It was there that we defeated the new exploiters of the people, produced by the war. It was there that we fought against elitism and advocated the policy of the emancipation of women. We argued that our soldier was an armed militant first, a military politician, and that our war was basically a political struggle. The armed struggle emerged as a way to serve political and economic interests.

This is how we defined our war, then, as a cultural war. We asserted ourselves as Mozambicans. Our affirmation of the Mozambican personality was there, in the success of the congress.

In other words, it was there that we took our scissors in hand and cut the umbilical cord, away from reactionary ideas, from dependence on Portugal. We had thought we couldn't survive without the Portuguese. We got rid of our inferiority complexes. We began to gain strength, our own self-image, and that image was projected throughout our war. It is being affirmed today, now that Mozambique is independent. This image does not please the Europeans, especially Western Europeans.

When we present ourselves as Mozambicans, they don't like it. Not as Africans ... as Mozambicans.

Like It Or Not, We Are Mozambicans

[Carvalho] But some non-Westerners are not happy about it either.

[Machel] Whether they like it or not, we are Mozambicans. We fought to be Mozambicans. It may not please some Latin Americans, Asians, Europeans; it may not please the Middle East, or wherever, but we are what we are: Mozambicans. It is the reason for our struggle. We want to be independent.

Confusion Between Portugueseism and Colonialism

[Carvalho] Mr President, do you know there are people in Portugal who say you are anti-Portuguese?

[Machel] So they say. But the clearest evidence [against this] is that we are not racist. We are not racists.

[Carvalho] And

[Machel] Wait. Anyone who says this is crazy--ignorant. The Portuguese people don't say this. It is not the Portuguese people who say what you're saying. It is the ones who were colonialists in Mozambique. They are confusing colonialism and Portugueseism. I don't like colonialists. Asian, Portuguese, Spanish, whatever--I don't like colonialists. I am anticolonial.

I say: Our struggle is against Portuguese colonialism, not against the Portuguese people.

[Carvalho] Would you talk about the language problem

[Machel] Language means nothing. If we are intelligent, we are bound to use the enemy's language to overthrow the enemy, to make our enemy's language a tool in our struggle.

And it's true! We speak the best Portuguese here. Why? It is pure Portuguese; it has clear ideas, it has clear content and clear objectives. This is the only way language enriches. So we say we speak better Portuguese here. And we like it a lot; we are going to cultivate it. (Machel laughs heartily.)

[Carvalho] And, consequently, the possibilities

[Machel] It is the language of national unity. We don't have any complexes. We speak Portuguese with our illiterates. There are interpreters who translate many concepts. We are enriching the Portuguese language. We are not just speaking it, we are enriching it! Read our books, read the work of our writers. There is a new vocabulary, words that don't exist in Portuguese, that can't be said in Portuguese, isn't that so?

[Carvalho] Yes.

We Want the Portuguese To Come Work Here

[Machel] So how are we anti-Portuguese? Where is the evidence? Is there any? Say what it is. Speak for them.

[Carvalho] I can't speak for them, because I don't agree with them.

[Machel] Hostility? Persecution? No. These are people who lost their wealth in Mozambique.

How am I anti-Portuguese? I want them to come work in Mozambique, in various sectors. They can transfer money to Portugal. They don't want to

Who is refusing to establish genuine fraternal cooperation, with mutual advantages, sound cooperation? Who is refusing? Is it Mozambique or Portugal? Where is this anti-Portuguesism?

Not A Question of Ideological Cooperation

[Carvalho] But this raises another question, which I wish you would address. In Portugal it is said, even on the Left, that Mozambique refuses more open cooperation when the regime in Portugal is not leftist.

[Machel] Look. The state is the state. It has nothing to do with the regime. People are people. Two different things. Politics is something else. We do not want to cooperate ideologically with Portugal; we want cultural, social, scientific, economic and trade cooperation. We are completely open in these areas. Diplomatically, we want to cooperate with Portugal, and we have relations. We have relations with Portugal in the area of information--in all areas. But not ideologically.

We established relations with Portugal soon after we declared independence. In the West, perhaps, it was the first country. We defined a principle: first, the socialist countries, those who helped us, those who marched with us; second, the Scandinavian countries, who marched with us, who helped us greatly; third, the West--Portugal.

Alliance With Zimbabwe

[Carvalho] Mr President, I would like to ask you now about Mozambique's role in Zimbabwe's independence.

[Machel] Ask the English.

[Carvalho] As you have said, Mr President, there are things I don't understand very well. For example, you talk about the natural alliance with the socialist countries and you also talk about--I don't know if you use the term natural--alliance with Zimbabwe, and Zimbabwe is not a socialist country.

[Machel] No, no. I have never called it that.

There are socialist countries and there are capitalist countries. There is no confusion. There are two systems in the world, nothing in between. There are countries that want to build socialism in Africa; we are not talking about them. We let these countries speak for themselves, let them say whether or not they are socialist countries, if they want to build socialism or not. It is up to them to say what kind of socialism they want to build. On that basis, we call them brother countries, we do not talk in terms of "natural". We call the socialist countries our natural allies because we are a liberation movement, you understand? A liberation movement, a revolutionary movement. To conduct an armed struggle is not necessarily to make a revolution. You can have an armed struggle without being a revolutionary. Not every armed struggle is a revolution. You can win an armed struggle without a successful revolution. There are examples of victorious armed struggles throughout the world--I'm not just talking about Africa, certainly.

At one time we were in the process of making a National Democratic Revolution. We went through the popular democratic process. Popular Democracy. Today we have a Marxist-Leninist party. Our congress defined scientific socialism. Therefore, for the People's Republic of Mozambique today, the socialist countries are not natural allies, they are brothers.

Qualitative Leap in Relations With USSR

[Carvalho] Mr President, when you returned from the Soviet Union, you said that relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR had taken a qualitative leap. What did this leap consist in?

[Machel] We signed a treaty, a protocol, between the two parties. The CPSU and the FRELIMO Party, the vanguard and defender of the Mozambican workers. We signed, the secretary general and the president of the FRELIMO Party. Do you know the Soviet Union? It is the party of Lenin. So the qualitative leap means an ideological leap, not a material leap. A leap in relations between parties. We are now brother parties. This is what it meant.

No Blueprint for Socialism

[Carvalho] Mr President, I write for the West, and in the West that qualitative leap could easily be interpreted as follows: "So Mozambique is in the Soviet orbit--and there goes Mozambique's independence."

[Machel] There is no interference [in our internal affairs]. This is expressly stated in our documents, in the joint declaration, isn't it? Read the Mozambican-Soviet joint declaration. We did the same thing with the GDR, with the DPRK, with Cuba, with all the socialist countries. We have not done so yet only with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

There is no blueprint for the construction of socialism. There is no model. There are universal laws, but there are specific elements, and it is these elements that constitute the particularity, and this particularity must be understood. When we speak about a qualitative leap, it is because the [socialist

countries] have understood the particularity of the Mozambican revolution. The particularity of the revolutionary process in Africa, and specifically in Mozambique. It is not enough to speak of Africa. Zimbabwe has its specific circumstances. So does Tanzania. We all do, but we are all Africans. Just as in Europe, culture is one of the phenomena that must be respected. The culture of a people. This culture must be understood, because the personality, the dignity of a people, the pride of a people, resides in this cultural individuality. It is there. It must be taken into account in any attempt to build socialism.

6362

CSO: 4401

MACHEL MEETS WITH EMIGRANTS TO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Early Saturday evening the president of PRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique Marshal Samora Machel received a delegation of over 200 persons representing Mozambican communities from neighboring countries who presented him with a gift of 24,530 rands (about 1,054,790 maticals) representing contributions for the second half of this year by Mozambican patriots who live and work abroad. The funds are earmarked for Banco de Solidaridade and were delivered at a moving ceremony attended by Marcelino dos Santos, Joaquim Chissano, Jacinto Veloso, Graca Machel and Jose Luis Cabaco.

The meeting, which culminated in a reception, was characterized by a long and broad dialog between the top executive of our country and representative delegations of Mozambican communities from neighboring countries.

"We can say that we are very lucky to be welcome in our own home. Many people in other countries are not welcome in this manner. We like our government and trust in it. We love our government and it loves us too," said one of the representatives of the Mozambican communities abroad good-naturedly, declaring his most profound love and esteem for his country and for its leaders, stating that he emigrated--as did many others--not because he did not like his country but because of the inhuman and savage laws that ruled the national territory. On this subject, which incidentally was the theme of the dialog, President Samora Machel pointed out that Mozambican emigrants are also the result of Portuguese colonialism. He was frequently interrupted by applause and by interspersed songs of struggle against oppression, humiliation and racial segregation.

No Suffering Lasts Forever: Everything Comes to an End

"No suffering lasts forever: everything comes to an end" was the sentence that moved listeners most deeply, most of them visitors from the Republic of South Africa, a country where the majority of the population lives under exploitation and humiliation generated by the apartheid system. The sentence was repeated in the development of an idea that the highest leader of our country and of our revolution was expounding in his speech in Zulu to Mozambicans residing in neighboring countries.

Analyzing the problems that affect Mozambican emigrants, the head of state said that a significant improvement is beginning to show in previously worrisome

matters. The highest leader of our country said that in this light last year's problems can be seen as being different from those of today. However, he added that it could not be stated categorically that emigrants' problems have been totally solved because much remains to be done. While 5 years ago our attention was turned to the Zimbabwe problem, now we must concentrate on the task of reconstructing areas affected by war and on the development of the country.

To this end, President Samora announced that soon the government will pass a law defining the economic areas in which Mozambican emigrants may invest their working capacity and their money, the relationship between emigrants and their mother country, and the duties they must fulfill in building a free and socialist nation.

The full text of the speech by President Samora Machel at the reception for representatives from Mozambican communities in neighboring countries appears on page 3 of this newspaper. Because of its importance, the speech will be translated into several languages so that thousands of Mozambicans working and living in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi may learn about the directions followed by the party and by the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique concerning the emigrant question.

9674
CSO: 4401

MACHEL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR, PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview with Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, by Augusto de Carvalho, for the Lisbon weekly EXPRESSO--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "There is no blueprint for the construction of socialism. There is no model. There are universal laws, but there are specific elements; it is these elements that constitute the particularity, and it is necessary to learn that particularity. When we speak of a qualitative leap (in relations with other socialist countries), it is because they understand the particularity of the Mozambican revolution, the particularity of the revolutionary process in Africa, especially in Mozambique." So said Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, in an interview granted to Portuguese journalist Augusto de Carvalho and published day before yesterday in the weekly EXPRESSO.

The interview contains important statements by the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution. The most significant excerpts appear below.

No Blueprint for Construction of Socialism

EXPRESSO: Mr President, I write for the West, and in the West that "qualitative leap" could easily be interpreted as follows: "Then Mozambique is in the Soviet orbit, and there goes Mozambique's independence."

President Samora Machel: There is no interference [in our internal affairs]. This is expressly stated in our documents, in the joint declaration, isn't it? Read the Mozambican-Soviet joint declaration. It is the same declaration we made with the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba and all the socialist countries. We have not done so yet only with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

There is no blueprint for the construction of socialism. There is no model. There are universal laws, but there are specific elements; it is these elements that constitute the particularity, and it is necessary to learn that particularity. When we speak of a qualitative leap (in relations with other socialist countries),

it is because they have understood the particularity of the Mozambican revolution, the particularity of the revolutionary process in Africa, especially in Mozambique. It is not enough to speak of Africa. Zimbabwe has its specific characteristics; so does Tanzania. All of us do, but we are all Africans. Just as in Europe, individual cultures must be respected. That culture, that particularity must be understood, because the dignity of a people, the pride of a people, resides in this individuality, and it must be taken into consideration in building socialism.

Match Vendor

EXPRESSO: Mr President, in the construction of socialism, you and FRELIMO have recently been promoting private enterprise...

President Machel: We have not been promoting anything. We simply do not want [the government] to be in the business of selling matches. We do not want to be egg vendors or barbers. The government running barbershops? Not a chance. Civil servants as barbers...can you see it?

EXPRESSO: ...But more generally, in the transformation of the People's Stores?

President Machel: The People's Stores will continue, but as a model of organization to combat speculation. We don't want cantinas, though. Do you understand what a cantina is? I mean, 2,500 for a glass of wine? Selling sandwiches? It makes no sense. This is not socialism. We are not promoting private enterprise. Let's talk about the mechanization of agriculture, which is basic. That land, all of it, 100 percent, belongs to the state, to the people.

EXPRESSO: But isn't traditional agriculture also important?

President Machel: Traditional? Standing for what? This is what held Portugal back.

EXPRESSO: I'm talking about production...

President: So am I. There we have the spirit of the individualistic peasant, self-oriented. We are encouraging the creation of cooperatives in Mozambique.

EXPRESSO: But from what I have seen in all the cooperative zones, there is also the family garden plot, the "machamba."

President: You can have machambas, but the essential factor, the decisive factor, is the cooperative, not the machamba. You have to respect the peasant; let him have half a hectare or a hectare, but the essential thing is the cooperative. It takes time to alter the mentality. It is not like a louse; you can't just put it out in the sun and it dies. Ideas, traditions and customs are deeply rooted. We must demonstrate, gradually, that these traditions and customs impede scientific progress. Small production techniques are being introduced. The traditional production will not solve the problem of hunger. It can't.

Cooperation With Portugal

EXPRESSO: Can Portugal also cooperate with the People's Republic of Mozambique?

President: What is Portugal's role? What does Portugal say? The State of Mozambique says: "Portugal, come cooperate. Choose according to your capacity, your potential, your possibilities. Choose." Tourism, the tourist industry, the hotel industry--we are going to build up everything. Some countries are interested in this area. We are going to direct the process. I ask: And where is Portugal? Doesn't it want cotton? You visited Unango, didn't you?

EXPRESSO: Yes.

President: In that whole area, we are going to clear 150,000 hectares and plant them in wheat. Are you familiar with the Limpopo Valley?

EXPRESSO: I know it.

President: The Zambeze Valley? We are going to produce millions of tons--that's not thousands; I said millions--millions of tons of rice. Doesn't Portugal need rice? This country has extraordinary conditions for animal husbandry.

From the standpoint of agriculture, industry, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing, we have exceptional conditions. Portugal? Stop talking so much and come work. We get statement after statement from there, but the work is here. When will Portugal understand that when two countries maintain diplomatic relations, it is not acceptable for one of them to serve as a headquarters for reaction, a center for slander, a propaganda center, a center of bad faith, against the other? This is Portugal's situation today. It has all this folderol. [Editor's Note: Included in this "folderol," it is said in Mozambique, are Domingos Arouca and Maximo Dias, who conduct activities in Portugal against the People's Republic of Mozambique.)

EXPRESSO: Mr President, when will you visit Portugal?

President: How is it you want me to go to Portugal, with all this tomfoolery against the People's Republic of Mozambique? Let Ramalho Eanes come to Mozambique. We have no bases here for the subversion of Portugal. You are headquarters for the subversion of Mozambique, and you brag about it. Have we said anything against Portugal? Well, resolve these problems, and then come and ask me when I am going to Portugal.

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CSO: 4401

MACHEL MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, sent a congratulatory message to his opposite number, Fidel Castro, marking the 22d anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.

The message from the Mozambican chief of state notes the development of relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples, parties and governments.

Marshal Machel also expresses his conviction that the decisions of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party will move the Cuban people to achieve successes in the construction of socialism.

Following is the full text of the message from the Mozambican chief of state.

On behalf of the FRELIMO Party, the Mozambican people and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and in my own name, I express to the Cuban Communist Party, the Cuban people and the Government of the Republic of Cuba our most fraternal and warmest wishes on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the liberation of Cuba.

In the course of these 22 years, the Cuban socialist revolution has been consolidated, and today, despite imperialist aggression, it is a source of inspiration for revolutionaries throughout the world in their struggle for peace and for socialism.

The bonds of friendship, solidarity and militant cooperation that unite our peoples, parties and states are increasingly strengthened, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am convinced that the decisions of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, held recently in Havana, will serve to move the brother people of Cuba to achieve greater successes in the construction of the socialist society.

To you, Comrade Fidel Castro, I address our wishes for long life and good health, as well as prosperity for the brother people of Cuba.

The Struggle Continues!

Highest Regards,
[Samora Machel]

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON 1981 BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 80 pp 3-4

[Text of address by Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar to the People's Assembly on 20 December 1980]

[Text] The presentation for approval of the draft of the 1981 State Budget constituted one of the moments of deepest reflection in the proceedings of the general session of the People's Assembly yesterday. The document was presented by Rui Baltazar, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of finance. His presentation, characterized by an extremely clear and critical analysis of the mistakes we have made, the shortcomings that plague us and the difficulties that confront us, was met with prolonged applause from the entire assembly.

Concluding his report, the full text of which appears below, Minister Baltazar said that "against all this may well be placed our determination to win the economic battle, the justice of our options and our line, the greatness of our country and our confidence in the inexhaustible energy and capacity of our people."

Your Excellency, Mr President,
Deputies:

It is always with a sense of weighty responsibility that we assume the task of presenting the annual budget to our highest governing body.

This time, however, we do so enriched by the reflections and directives outlined by the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, which simplifies our presentation, since all the basic points to be made have been set down in the resolution approved by the eighth session of the Central Committee.

We hail those decisions, as we hail the guidelines drawn by Your Excellency, Mr President, always so direct and so challenging, so profound, so essential and so just. At every important moment in our life, in the construction of socialism in our country, we are learning from your, Mr President, how dialectic reasoning is forged, how the timely and apt reference emerges to serve as a landmark, to etch the correct path. This rare privilege also imposes special duties upon us, meaning we must be prepared to do whatever is demanded of us.

A year has passed since we presented the 1980 budget and congratulated ourselves for the significant advance it represented. For the first time, we were going to begin the new year with an approved plan and with a state budget that was basically in harmony with it.

That conquest has now been enriched and heightened. We can say that further advances have been recorded this year, and we have taken a quantitative leap in reconciling the budget and the plan. The draft budget is an expression of the progress achieved in our financial planning.

We particularly want to stress that the Finance Ministry, the Bank of Mozambique and the principal investing ministries worked closely together in drafting the 1981 Plan and Budget, which made it possible to study the situation in depth and to arrive at a financial plan adequate to the development effort we are undertaking.

We are going to offer an immediate recommendation: this experience should not only be continued and fulfilled in the phase of execution and supervision of the budget and plan; it should be extended to the provincial structures. We take this opportunity to issue a directive to the provincial directorates of finance: that they seek to institutionalize regular working relations with the banking sector and with the provincial directorates in other sectors, specifically the major investors, and to promote, from the beginning of the year, actions to follow and monitor the practical implementation of the plan and execution of the budget.

The battle of the decade, in which 1981 is the first stage, is a decisive battle. If we are to win it, we must be organized and coordinated. We will have to be more demanding; we must be less and less willing to accept failures caused by incompetence, negligence, improvisation or sectorial deviations.

With your permission, Excellency, in this presentation I would prefer not to go into the figures and recommendations contained in the Budget Law, which has already been distributed and with which everyone is familiar. We must all give judicious thought to its provisions and comply with them.

In this brief address, I would like to focus on some concerns that are not expressed in the Budget Law, but which we judge to be of vital importance, nonetheless.

It is relatively easy to talk about successes; it is always more difficult and painful to examine our errors and shortcomings. But this is where our analytical tools must come into play, if we are to move forward, if we wish to see our ambitions become tangible realities.

We cannot allow ourselves to fall into euphoria over the millions that have been allocated to us in the 1981 State Budget. More money means greater responsibility, and 1981 will assuredly be a year for a rendering of accounts. Spending is a good thing, if one spends well. This means spending on the development of our country. If the great sums that we propose to put into circulation are not well spent, to the last metical, the problems with which we are already confronted will be aggravated; we could seriously jeopardize our effort to overcome underdevelopment.

Referring briefly to the current budget, I would like to stress the following point. It will require a great effort to bring in the estimated revenues of 16 million contos. We will have to increase state revenues significantly where they are most readily available. This is true of the state's real property; it is also the case with the National Reconstruction Tax, principally Section B (agricultural ventures) and Section C (family sector). The local structures will have to play a major role in this effort.

The price area could also constitute a significant source of income. We continue to note a certain amount of resistance to price controls by the Price Department of the National Directorate of Finance. The excuse often given is that decision-making is a slow process, but let us not forget that timely decisions depend on well-studied and well-founded proposals. Used properly, the price mechanisms can represent an important source of revenues for the state budget and can reduce the pressure on the prices of more essential consumer products.

Finally, we would like to note that the companies are continuing to contribute very little to the state budget, even companies that are most likely to produce a profit (here we are thinking particularly of the trade and service sectors). We will have to overcome the companies' reluctance to contribute to the budget, and establish mechanisms for regular remissions of profits, which will require more effective action by the Finance Ministry.

Regarding current expenditures, once again we call attention to the strict standards by which government personnel must be recruited. We must increase our insistence on capacity, productivity and competence, even with respect to workers already employed as civil servants. We must eliminate once and for all the idea that when an individual enters the civil service, he will remain there until his retirement. If he is to stay, he must earn his wage.

It is the investment budget, however, which gives us the greatest concern.

We have observed that many sectors blame excessive bureaucracy for their failure to carry out their investment programs.

We must find the cases where there is some foundation for the complaint, to eliminate avoidable bottlenecks, but we must also ascertain whether the complaint is not an excuse for incompetence and lack of organization. Many structures try to bypass the defined procedures to avoid possible controls, and shirk responsibility.

Once again, the issue arises of the necessity that relations between companies, and between companies and the government, be generally regulated by signed contracts, establishing deadlines and defining penalties for delay or failure to meet the terms.

We must eliminate, once and for all, the idea that it is easy to get money from the state, either through the budget or bank credit. The state cannot continue, year after year, to support companies characterized by disorganization, laxity, negligence, lack of labor discipline, low productivity and mismanagement.

We must put an end to the practice, which is becoming widespread, of delayed acceptance of deliveries and, above all, late payments. We are witnessing an intolerable

situation; companies are turning down orders because many state agencies do not honor their commitments, or delay payment. The damaging effects are transmitted from sector to sector, disorganizing even those sectors that are trying to maintain better organization. A regulation should be drafted, establishing periods within which invoices must be submitted and payments effected.

Again with regard to investments, we must introduce the practice of evaluating projects, calculating their profitability and examining their implications before any decision is made. Only in this way can we determine our capacity, the proper timing of our investments, the best pace for implementation of our plans.

We must concentrate our efforts on projects that truly have high priority, ones which can foment development of the respective sector and create a training ground for cadres. If we spread our investments over a large number of small projects, without the capacity to supervise them, it could divert us from carrying out the basic projects, sacrificing the essential to the secondary.

We must invest in organizational capacity.

We will have to give particular attention to the organization of the financial sectors of the companies and the state. We frequently see engineers, mechanics and technicians being recruited, while accountants, bookkeeping specialists, are forgotten. This oversight leads to disastrous consequences.

Finally, we must be concerned about equipment. We must concentrate our efforts on recovering inoperable equipment and invest in the capacity to maintain, repair and make proper use of equipment.

The large investments planned depend in large part on an increase in our foreign debt. We must, therefore, be perfectly aware of the consequences to our country if we are not capable of putting to proper use the funds we are putting into circulation.

Your Excellency,

We promised to be brief, so we will conclude.

This address suffers from an absence of self-criticism of the shortcomings of the Finance Ministry, and might be faulted for being somewhat gloomy.

Actually, the times do not call for much rejoicing. Every time the petroleum exporters meet, we are hit with a brutal increase in the price of fuel. With every new order, we are shocked by the dizzying increase in the bill. Our exports cannot keep up with the sinister dance of the numbers.

Against all this, however, we can well set our determination to win the economic battle, the justice of our option and our line, the greatness of our country and our confidence in the inexhaustible energy and capacity of our people.

We are certain, then, that 1981 will constitute another important landmark in the history of our economic development and the consolidation of socialism in our country.

The Struggle Continues.

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CSO: 4401

USE OF PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE DEFENDED, ADVOCATED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Jan 81 pp 10-11

[Article by Mia Cuto: "Cultural Submission?"]

[Excerpt] It is interesting to note that the rejection of Portuguese as the official language has always been the war horse of internal reactionaries. In the Second FRELIMO Congress, the Simango-Nkhavandame reactionary faction argued that Portuguese was the language of the colonialists and that it made no sense for an anticolonialist organization to adopt Portuguese as the official language.

The reactionaries who conducted the 17 December uprising also listed rejection of the Portuguese language among their demands. I have spoken personally with some of the individuals involved, who are now free, and they could not offer any profound reasons for the demand. At that time, these individuals had almost no education. (During their detention they all attended prison school and significantly raised the level of their education.) In 1975, some of these soldiers saw the adoption of Portuguese as an obstacle to the leadership posts to which they aspired. On the other hand, the Portuguese language emerged as an important contribution to national unity. Obviously, the internal reactionaries are not interested in seeing a consolidation of national unity.

Today, evidently, no one has the courage to publicly advocate rejection of the Portuguese language, which is not to say it does not have enemies. The arguments have simply become more subtle. Where once we heard "no", now we hear "but"; and they write, speak and gesticulate, calling attention to a series of "dangers" and "distortions" in spelling or pronunciation. They want to see a group of standards adopted, regulating the use of the Portuguese language. They would like a ministerial project, regulating "Mozambican Portuguese".

Behind the most refined argument there is usually the demand to "Africanize" the Portuguese.

Surely these gentlemen are aware that language is a living phenomenon, that the Mozambicans will take up Portuguese as a living language and make it their own? Surely they know that, with time and progressive mastery of the language, Portuguese will be a tool of communication that has been won, rather than adopted?

Adoption of the Portuguese language represents an act of "submission to a foreign culture" only if the system of thought functions within the orbit of that foreign culture.

The weight of complexes results in some interesting theories in this area. Some say that we should institute "bad Portuguese"; others say that, since we are adopting Portuguese, we should religiously observe the standards of the language as written and spoken in Portugal. These are the two sides of a specious conflict. Neither theory is correct.

The Portuguese language will evolve in Mozambique according to norms that are difficult to predict, and as a result of a slow process that cannot be subjected to a systematic standardization.

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EXCESSIVE PATERNALISM, HIERARCHICAL PRIDE DENOUNCED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Commentary by F.V.]

[Text] Important directives were drawn up some time ago with a view to making all of us aware of the hierarchies found in the country's various sectors of activity: in the ministries, provincial departments, government bureaus, business firms, etc. Consequently, a considerable effort is now being made to carry them out. We are now seeing the effects of this process. However, much remains to be done.

There are those in charge--directors, district heads, department heads, in short...--who are still obstinately paternalistic and guided by fixed ideas. They do not yield. They think that this is what it means to serve people; they think that continually excusing subordinates' mistakes because "the poor thing" was a victim of colonialism is rendering a service to the people. On the other hand, there are those in charge who overdo it. They go so far as not to greet or return greetings to subordinates when they pass by. They do not acknowledge the greeting because they think that to make himself respected the manager, the head, cannot afford to be polite.

When those in charge are exercising their authority, they are serving the people. In the exercise of their authority it is possible that they do not please A, B or C or L, 2, 3 10 or 20 persons, but 1, 2, 3, 10 or 20 persons are not the Mozambican people. They are only a small part of them. Now, to go to extremes, to go so far as not to greet subordinates, this is (and again take note that we do not want to judge any one at all), this is, it seems to me, an error, an affront to our cause, a poor training system, a misinterpretation of the directives drawn up by the president of the FRELIMO Party and the republic.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES TO PRIVATE HANDS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The People's Stores Liquidating Commission in Niassa Province has already transferred to private hands 51 commercial enterprises, 4 bars and restaurants, a like number of mills and 3 bakeries.

This work is being carried out in fulfillment of directives which President Samora Machel mapped out in his historical speech on 18 March. It is to be terminated soon with the converting of shops located in the environs of communal settlements into communal cooperatives with the hope of soon transmuting the remaining some 57 similar establishments.

These establishments, which are located in various parts of the province, and until then were owned by the People's Stores, will go into private hands and when it is a matter of rural communities, into consumer cooperatives. The majority of them has already been petitioned and at present the settlement procedure of the above-mentioned commercial enterprises is underway.

In Niassa Province, the People's Stores Enterprise (now extinct) had about 108 stores distributed throughout every district. Among other holdings which the enterprise had were mills, restaurants and bakeries, all of which will also be transferred in the first quarter of the year.

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BULGARIAN AERIAL PHOTO TEAM AIDS RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview with Georgi Tzolev, head of Bulgarian aerophotogrammetry team, by NOTICIAS, date and place not given]

[Text] Maputo, 25 Dec (AIN)--The agricultural, livestock and industrial potential of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys is an essential factor in the overall development of the country. Their development necessarily involves a broad range of prior studies, based on a thorough knowledge of the terrain. A Bulgarian team which came to Mozambique as part of that effort has just completed an aerial photographic survey of 120,000 hectares in the Chokwe region, to be used in charting the topographic maps needed to establish development projects in this zone.

Georgi Tzolev is chief of the aerophotogrammetry team that conducted the operation, and is responsible for the remaining phases, including all the mapping. Tzolev talked with us about the importance of the operation, the technical means at the team's disposal and the problems it encountered.

[Question] How did you come to undertake this task?

[Answer] We came to Mozambique within the framework of agreements between Bulgaria and your country, specifically, pursuant to a contract signed in Sofala on 29 May between the firm I represent and the Secretariat of State for Rapid Development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys.

[Question] What did your job consist of?

[Answer] The elaboration of topographic maps for a 120,000-hectare area in Chokwe. The maps will be drawn on a scale of 1 to 5,000, which is being done for the first time in Mozambique.

Our team began to arrive on 3 August and, as you can see, in a very short time we have already completed most of the task; specifically, we have obtained the aerial photographs of the region, which is the most important, difficult and time-consuming part of the job.

Once the maps are charted and the geodetic studies of the area are concluded, then the design and execution of the agroindustrial development projects can begin.

[Question] You spoke of 120,000 hectares, but according to our information it was a matter of only 54,000...

[Answer] The 54,000 refers to the hectares that will be irrigated, but our maps will cover 120,000 hectares, so that the area to be irrigated can be delineated in accordance with the actual conditions of the terrain, and the best use of the remaining area can be determined on the basis of accurate information.

[Question] What technical means were involved in this first phase of the operation?

[Answer] We used a plane brought from Bulgaria and a team of specialists in navigation and aerial photography, trained for this type of operation.

The plane is designed for aerial photography. It is a plane-laboratory, with special electronic navigation equipment, cameras, darkroom and so on. From a technical standpoint, it is a complicated operation and calls for great precision.

[Question] What major problems did you encounter?

[Answer] The absence of clear landmarks. The terrain is jungle, so we had to create points of reference beforehand. There was a lack of bulldozers, operators and fuel. Above all, the weather conditions are unfavorable at this time of year.

Still, thanks to the enthusiasm of the [Mozambicans] who collaborated with us in Chokwe and their capacity for work (two shifts a day, from 0400 hours to 2000 hours), and the effective assistance from the Secretariat of State, the difficulties were overcome and the job was completed in a few days.

[Question] What remains to be done before the maps are ready?

[Answer] Obtaining the stereophotos, which requires special film and equipment, so this part will have to be done in Bulgaria. The rest of the work with the photographs will be done here in Mozambique in your laboratories.

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CSO: 4401

KOMSOMOL REPRESENTATIVE PLEDGES ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] The Leninist Komsomol of the Soviet Union will participate in the renovation of the Beira-Moatize rail line, in cotton projects in Nampula and in the development of CAIL (Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex), according to Valeriy Petrov, member of the Central Committee of the USSR Leninist Komsomol and leader of a delegation of that youth organization. Petrov held a press conference with the national news media yesterday in the nation's capital. The delegation departed yesterday afternoon.

Speaking of the objectives of the visit, the leader of the Komsomol delegation said the visit was within the framework of the agreements signed recently in Moscow between that youth organization and the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth]. The agreements provide, among other items, for a regular exchange of information and a strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples and organizations.

In addition to assisting in the renovation of the Beira-Moatize rail line, the cotton projects in Nampula and the Limpopo development project, the Komsomol will send equipment for the Dondo maternity hospital, which the Komsomol helped to build.

Petrov reported that there will be an exchange of delegations between the Komsomol and the OJM and between the youth of Nampula Province and the youth of the Uzbek SSR. The young people will share their experiences in cotton farming, in particular.

Referring to their visits to Sofala and Nampula provinces, the head of the Komsomol delegation said they had visited the port of Beira, the Railway Line in Beira, the junction of the Beira-Moatize line in Dondo and the maternity hospital, which was built with Komsomol assistance in the same district.

He also reported that during their stay in Nampula Province they visited the cotton projects, the OJM Provincial Headquarters and other points of social and economic interest in the province.

The Leninist Komsomol delegation arrived in our country on 26 December 1980. The delegation also included Aleksandr Mekharilov, representing the Committee of USSR Youth Organizations, E. Nazarav, representing the National Volunteer Labor Detachment, and Ckukraituli Allamuratov, representative of the Komsomol Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR.

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CSO: 4401

DETAILS ON BEIRA-MOATIZE RAILROAD LINE REPAIRS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Beira--The first phase of operations should begin soon for the renovation of 560 km of the Beira-Moatize rail line, a massive project whose cost should exceed 4 billion meticals since, according to our information, each km will cost 8 million meticals. The rail line is one of the most important lines in the country, since it includes some exchanges of vital interest to our economy, such as the Sena line (Dondo-Sena) and the Moatize line.

The operation will begin specifically with renovation of the Dondo-Muanza line, which is now in the worst condition technically, and where derailments have been occurring with great frequency for some time.

According to information supplied by engineer Ramiro Lopes da Silva, director of CFM-Centro [Mozambique Railways-Central], in the first quarter of this year, members of a USSR construction firm will meet with the National Directorate of Ports and Railways to discuss creation of a technical office within the CFM for this project, as well as other Soviet participation in the renovation of the line.

The office will design the entire project and renovation schedule, and will also design the project for construction of the branch linking the Muanza quarry with the station in that locale, which will eliminate the existing problems in transporting the limestone.

Clarifying this point, the official told us that the branch will make the transport operation considerably less burdensome. If we take into account that limestone production is expected to reach 300,000 tons this year, we can fully appreciate the timeliness of the project.

Renovation: Prerequisite For Growth

Among the measures to guarantee distribution of the Moatize coal and other important domestic shipments (sugar, limestone, molasses and lumber, among others), as well as the foreseeable shipments from Malawi, the National Directorate of Ports and Railways has given immediate priority to the complete renovation of the Sena line (Dondo-Sena, about 290 km long) and the Moatize line (almost 270 km long).

"These rail lines are highly important to the economy of our country, as well as the economies of some neighboring countries, such as Malawi. In a recent meeting of the nine southern African countries, held in Maputo, the slate of projects included the renovation of other lines, such as the Vila Nova da Fronteira line (linking Sena and Malawi) and the last 70 km of the Machipanda line. These last 70 km are not compatible with the almost 240 km constituting the rest of the line."

Da Silva noted that the list of projects of the nine countries participating in that important meeting also included renovation and addition of a second track on the Beira-Dondo line, about 30 km in length, a project representing a decisive step in moving rail traffic, eliminating some current problems.

One of the problems is that passenger and freight trains are tied up in Manga and Dondo, which serve as junctions.

Thus, construction of a second line is of major interest to CFM-Centro officials and, above all, to the central structures of the railway organization.

After the director of CFM-Centro had given a concise explanation of the social and economic importance of the Sena and Moatize lines for the country's central region, we heard from another official who was present at the time. Engineer Rui Fonseca, director of the Port of Beira, reported:

"As is known, the Dondo-Muanza line is in the worst condition technically, and most of the derailments have occurred there, causing severe damage to our rolling stock, as well as losses to the companies attempting to ship their products.

"This line, then, which is in the worst state of repair, is precisely the one registering the most traffic: coal from Moatize, goods shipped to and from Malawi, lumber, sugar, molasses and so on. So it should have priority in the renovation of the 560 km of the Beira-Moatize line."

Almada-Machipanda Line

As we reported at the time, in Manica Province, the operation to shift the path of the Almada-Machipanda line is virtually completed. The 88-km line links the Matsinho station to the border with the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The project involved a study of variations to improve the placement of the tracks on the indicated route, particularly to reduce curves and grades, and to make substitutions in materials, which will make the use of the line more economical.

The study, which was conducted by a group of Korean and Mozambican technicians, provides for an increase of about 66 percent in traction capacity. Locomotives will now be able to haul 1,200 gross tons (in round numbers), instead of the previous 735 tons.

DPRK COOPERATION BRINGS FAST RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Dec 80 pp 2, 6

[Excerpts] A group of Korean technicians, in Mozambique since June 1978 as part of a cooperation agreement, is nearing the completion of its mission. The group's assignment was to draw up plans for the renovation of three railroad sections located in the provinces of Nampula, Tete and Manica. In fact, they have already completed engineering drawings for the construction of alternate routes between Moatize and Catene and Macala and Monapo in the provinces of Tete and Nampula respectively. As for plans for the Almada-Machipanda section in Manica Province, only the field work is completed--namely, the topographical survey: the "engineering work" is now underway, including detailed drawings and their completion is scheduled for mid-February 1981.

The work of the Korean technical team, composed of 18 engineers, consists basically in planning substantial changes in the above railroad sections to enable them to do a more effective job in handling traffic requirements.

Progress of Various Projects Exceeds Forecasts

As previously stated, the construction projects of the alternate routes involve three railroad sections. The most noteworthy aspect in the elaboration of these projects is the speed with which the work has been accomplished--a rate of speed which is largely exceeding forecasts made by the National Ports and Railroad Directorate [DNPCF].

In this connection, the question is being asked: What factors are making this pace possible? Kim Chan U, head of the Korean technical team, answers:

"Our work has progressed more rapidly than anticipated by the DNPCF due essentially to the support given us by the Mozambican personnel who worked with us and also to the diligence of our technicians. We were all like one big family determined to obtain a single objective. Some chief engineers even went to the construction site on Sunday to see that everything was in order for work to be performed the following day.

"In addition, there was the element of human contact between ourselves and the Mozambican workers. When we went to the job site, we drank and ate together. Many of the men had worked in the railroad sector for several years and had had

contacts with other engineers in colonial times when the treatment was different. This did not go unnoticed."

Our interlocutor said there was one factor which contributed to some extent to the speed with which the work was accomplished by his team--namely, the fact that the labor and living conditions had been previously arranged for the team. "For example," he said, "when we arrived in Garuzo, housing was already prepared for our construction team and the workers chosen to work with us. In short, we found the labor and living conditions already well-established. This also facilitated our activities."

Urged to speak of the difficulties which might have been faced by the Korean technical team in carrying out its work, our interlocutor mentioned the mountainous topography of the area where the team worked in Manica. "It is a difficult area in which to solve certain technical matters," he said.

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CSO: 4401

WESTERN COMPANIES INVOLVED IN PORT STUDIES, WORKS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 26 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] The national railroad and port sector is making a great effort to make the exploitation of its present infrastructures operational and profitable and create conditions for their rapid development, keeping in mind not only the needs of our own country but also those of the other South African countries.

According to information published in the magazine, XITIMELA, official organ of the CFM [Mozambique Railroad], plans are to be completed by the end of the second half of next year to purchase various pieces of equipment for the storage quays of Maputo and Nacala.

With the collaboration of two specialized companies, studies are being made of the fastest way to implement a different and advanced technology in the handling of containers. In principle, it is hoped that by mid-1981 the Maputo port will be able to accommodate the two types of container-handling vessels used in South Africa--one carrying 2,400 containers per trip and the other, 1,200.

In addition, by the end of this year or the beginning of next year, the first shipment of switch engines of Romanian manufacture--each having 1,250 hp--is to arrive in Maputo.

Plans for Work and Training

According to XITIMELA, the National Ports and Railroad Directorate [DNPCF] has already received the second phase of the General Development Plan for Maputo, prepared by Soros Associates Consulting Engineers of New York.

Meanwhile, meetings are continuing between that advisory organization and Mersey Docks and Harbours Co of the port of Liverpool (Great Britain) relative to conducting a study on the professional training of intermediate port operational cadres and on safety in port handling.

Similar meetings are to be held with SOFRERAIL (French Railroad Engineering and Construction Co) on general professional training for railroad transportation personnel, organization of the handling service and a study on the informational control of railway cars.

Backed by the British government, two consulting firms--the Henderson Busby Partnerships and Coopers and Lybrand Associates, Ltd--working through the Overseas Development Administration, have already begun a study on the transportation of coal from Moatize.

To reach this interim solution, scheduled to begin in March 1981 and end in the second half of the same year, the only thing lacking is the completion of financial arrangements with the users.

It is also known that representatives of Ferro Alloys Producers Association (FAPA) met in Maputo in November to analyze the sector's problems.

Meanwhile, two Portuguese engineers connected with the CP [Portuguese Railroad Company] visited Mozambique for 10 days making studies in Gondola and other areas of Sofala and Maputo provinces to examine various aspects of the cooperation agreement they plan to establish.

The visit of the two Portuguese technicians resulted from meetings held in Europe in July and August by a DNPCF delegation headed by Engineer Ferreira Mendes.

8568

CSO: 4401

BEIRA FISHING PORT DEVELOPMENT CONTINUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Beira--At the beginning of 1981, possibly in February, the first stage of the construction projects in the fishing port of Beira will be ready. The port, which is the country's first and most modern, will cover an area of over 77,000 square meters. More than 210 million meticals has been invested in the completion of the first part of this project.

Initiated in June 1977 and considered a priority by the economic directors at FRELIMO's third congress, the fishing complex will include, according to what has been planned for the second stage of construction, many processing areas, among others, a canning plant, a fish-flour plant, a shrimp-packing plant, cold-storage rooms of various types and sizes, a fish-oil plant, as well as numerous areas handling production, equipment, maintenance and management.

On completion, the complex is to have a production capacity of 130,000 tons per year.

Description of the Fishing Port

The berthing pier, as we reported previously, runs along the U-shaped Chiveva dock for approximately 432 meters. In accordance with original plans, the 80-meter pier and the ramp for ships repairs will basically make up the first stage of the Beira fishing port.

As in the case of the terminal for roll on/roll off vessels and oil tankers, this work was awarded to the Portuguese company Construcoes Tecnicas and in the first stage of the project more than 180 skilled and nonskilled Mozambican workers as well as 10 Portuguese workers were involved in setting it up.

9674
CSO: 4401

WORK UNDERWAY ON SOFALA PROVINCE ROAD NETWORK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Beira--Work in the center-northeast highway of Sofala Province should be completed by 1983, from the municipality of Dondo to Caia on the Zambeze River, stretching through almost 250 kilometers; in excellent road traffic conditions and starting from the central region of the country, this highway will connect the capital city with the northern provinces.

The work, assigned to CETA, E-E Grandes Obras de Engenharia, underwent a change from its original design as the 118-kilometer-long Gorongosa branchline was abandoned and in its place a Caia-Matondo-Inhamitanga trunkline that also includes Inhaminga, through which the center-northeast highway will now pass, down to the municipality of Dondo, is now being considered by the road construction company for the present section.

In this manner, yet staying within the parameters of the new project, the present construction drawings will also maintain all the characteristics of the center-northeast highway that make it the most important linking system by road in all the country.

The previous layout of the center-northeast highway at the level of Sofala Province linked Dondo with Caia on the Zambeze River through the Gorongosa National Park (Vila Paiva de Andrade), going through Inchope (the highway junction of Mozambique), adding to a total of more than 400 kilometers.

Present State of Project

Since the Gorongosa-Caia link was put aside, the present work in the center-northeast highway in Sofala Province has been advancing between Caia, where the center of all operations is located, and Inhaminga, including the construction of the Matondo-Inhamitanga section, bringing the total length, upon completion, up to 80 kilometers of asphalt road. At a later date, subject to approval by competent authorities, the road construction in the Inhaminga-Dondo section will extend for a total of 170 kilometers with work foreseen into 1983. The earth-moving stage in the Inhamitanga-Inhaminga section is now under way, with asphaltting from the Zambeze River to Matondo (40 kilometers) scheduled to start next year, followed, later on, by successive sections of the road.

Four hundred Mozambican, Portuguese and Bulgarian workers are involved in the construction.

On the other hand, the link between the provinces of Sofala and Zambezia will be made through a bridge, now under construction, over the Zambeze River; this work will be the subject of a future report. The bridge will link Caia in Sofala Province with Chimuara in Zambezia Province through which the center-northeast highway enters the latter province.

Difficulties

Among the principal difficulties that mar the harmonious development of the center-northeast highway in this part of the country are deficiencies found in the normal area of supplies, including fuel, cement and stone, among other materials, and in the acquisition of parts and accessories for machinery being used there, not to mention delays of a technical nature.

Besides, the frequent displacement of equipment for use in other priority projects, namely, the construction of the Caia airport and filling land in one of the canals of the Zambeze River to secure a permanent road link in the center-northeast system in that area (construction of the bridge not yet being completed, crossing of the Zambeze has to be done by barge), has caused delays in the normal working schedule.

9674

CSO: 4401

PRC AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE IN 'GREEN ZONES' NOTED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 p 8

[Article by Firmino Rafael: "Green Zone Clearing Phase in Maputo"]

[Excerpts] Since the First National Conference on Communal Cities and Boroughs held at the beginning of 1979, much has been said of the green zones, one of the most important recommendations to come out of that meeting.

The implementation of this recommendation by Maputo gained strength with the Political and Organizational Offensive personally unleashed by President Samora Machel.

Of the various results of that offensive, one which stands out is the emergence of the Office of Green Zones [GZV], an institution created in June 1980 for the purpose of producing staples to resolve the supply problem.

Many jobs are being created through the development of this organization's activities. Although the organization now employs about 500 people, made up of prisoners, vagrants and the unemployed, there is a good chance that this number will increase in the next few years, thus contributing to alleviating Maputo's unemployment problem.

When we were in the Jafar production unit, we wanted to know what induced the GZV to consider it of prime importance to plant cashew trees on the land it is occupying.

The answer we received through Director Fernando Matavele himself was that there is a major plan in Maputo to plant 100,000 cashew trees by 1990, a task in which the Secretariat of State for the Cashew Nut Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture are also participating.

This plan is an outgrowth of the need to reduce the dependence of Maputo's cashew-nut-processing industry on the country's northern and central provinces with regard to the supply of raw material.

The realization of the GZV programs requires effective support by many organizations, including international cooperation.

With regard to the preceding point, special mention should be made of agreements signed with the People's Republic of China committing that socialist country to sending Mozambique agricultural engineers specializing in grain, specialists in horticulture, and experts in agrarian and hydraulic mechanization, drainage and civil construction.

8568

CSO: 4401

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL AID FOR LIMPOPO VALLEY, BULGARIAN SURVEY

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The governments of Mozambique and Italy signed an agreement, AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] reported yesterday; some 700 million lira (approximately 24.5 million meticals) in nonreimbursable aid will be granted to study a project in a 2000,000-hectare area in the Rio Sabie and Medio Incomati region.

The area the Italian consulting firm will work on will be divided as follows: 30,000 hectares of irrigated land; 50,000 hectares of nonirrigated land, where crops will be grown with rain water and possibly, with supplementary irrigation and 120,000 hectares of pasture land, forests and tropical fruit plantations.

The study of the project is based on using the power from the future Coorman Dam and includes the possibility of developing an agricultural-stockraising industrial zone and setting up all kinds of infrastructure--communal villages, schools, hospitals, etc.

The project involves vocational-technical training for Mozambicans and technical assistance during the initial phase, for a period of at least 5 years.

Rui Mayor Gonzales, state secretary for the accelerated development of the Limpopo Valley and Incomati, and Patricio Schmidlin, the Italian ambassador accredited to Maputo, signed the agreement.

Advance Study of the Region

In other news, a Bulgarian team has finished taking the aerial photographs for a topographic survey of a 120,000-hectare area in the Chokwe region; it will facilitate the study project on the development of the Limpopo Valley and Incomati.

With these photographs, it will be possible to stake out 54,000 hectares for irrigation and pursue more detailed studies for the agroindustrial development of this fertile area of Mozambique.

A Bulgarian firm, which sent a specially built plane and a team of experts to Mozambique, did this work.

The development of the Limpopo and Incomati region is progressing because recently Italy and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development granted substantial financing for studies of projects for the integrated development of the Sabie, Medio Incomati and Massingir areas.

MINISTER DENOUNCES ANTI-CUBAN RUMORS IN SUGAR FACTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] To coincide with preparations for the forthcoming sugar campaign that starts in May, the Minister of Industry and Energy Antonio Branco visited for 2 days at the end of last week the agroindustrial units of Marromeu and Luabo. During his visit, the representative of the government of Mozambique examined, together with those in charge of the various units, the possibilities of success for the large efforts that will be made to raise sugar production, one of the strategic commodities in the areas of exportation and popular consumption, as defined by the Central State Plan for 1981.

Take Over the Plan and Organize All Sectors

Friday afternoon, after a meeting with the board of directors of the Marromeu unit, in the presence of Carmen Ramos, director of INA; Gama Afonso, provincial director of industry and energy in Sofala; and Rosario Cumbe, department head of industrial machinery of that agency, the cabinet minister of industry and energy paid a visit to the factory installations. Accompanied by the president of the managing committee of Sena Sugar, Maj Gen Pedro Odallah, Minister Antonio Branco explored with interest the principal factory sections, particularly those that have received more criticism.

On Saturday morning the minister of industry and energy met with Cuban coworkers from that production unit.

During his meeting with the board of directors, a high point of his stay in Marromeu, he was able to get a clearer view of some of the big problems that exist in the production unit of that district. In fact, thanks to the clarity with which the president of the managing committee, Pedro Odallah, pointed out openly some of the principal obstacles, and later, following his example, thanks to contributions by some section or department heads, the present operation of the factory was more clearly delineated in a manner to avail basic elements for reflecting on the reality of the organization.

Some of the problems that bear mentioning are: lack of discipline, absenteeism, indifference, alcoholism, lack of response by some key sections, for instance the supplies section, and also the ideological and physical presence of the enemy, as evidenced by rumors and slanders against Mozambican-Cuban cooperation.

On the other hand, due to inexperience and lack of school training of the section workers, the accounting of the company has been falling behind since 1977.

When he took the floor, besides summing up problems that were treated objectively and those that were barely touched upon, Minister Antonio Branco elaborated on some suggestions intended to overcome those problems, to prepare that production unit, the people in charge and the workers in general for the qualitative jump that Sena Sugar must take on all levels next year.

Then he said: "We have seen indifference, lack of discipline, disorganization in some sections, as well as a lack of intercommunication among some vital sections. On the other hand, we have found the enemy lodged at the heart of the Marromeu production unit, as evidenced by laziness, apathy, absenteeism and boycott. We have also found slander and intrigue against our government as proved by the rumors that are circulating against the Cubans working with us.

"Not only must we get organized properly in the areas of supplies, maintenance, transportation, economy and finances, as well as in school and professional training, but we must also keep in mind every day, every hour, that our primary concern is to fulfill our plan. That is the secret of our victory: to stay always within the plan, to take the plan to our hearts."

Minister Antonio Branco emphasized that efforts by the best workers should be compensated not only with moral support but also with material incentives and that the company should define a program of action sufficiently realistic to overcome general difficulties in the area of basic commodities.

9574

CSO: 4401

PEASANTS RELUCTANT TO MARKET ENTIRE CASHEW HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The cashew nut harvest ended recently in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, and now the peasants, merchants and warehousemen are making efforts to distribute all the cashew nuts that remain in the production zones to the provincial capitals and ports of embarkation.

According to an official of the Secretariat of State for the Cashew Industry, who was recently in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, the results to date indicate that the outlined goals will not be achieved. Several factors contributed to the low production, among which were the lack of rain in the flowering period and the lack of products that would provide incentives for the producers and gatherers.

The supply of essential products, even to the major production zones, was inadequate. In addition, there were not enough campaign products to keep up with the cashew nut deliveries, a problem that should be rectified in the next campaign. The result was that, although considerable quantities of cashew nuts were delivered in the first phase of the 1980/1981 Cashew Marketing Campaign, the shortage of foodstuffs and consumer goods caused deliveries to drop off by half, prejudicing the campaign.

For this reason, it is thought that the peasants are still holding large quantities of cashew nuts, which they will substitute for peanuts in their cooking. In fact, the problem of local consumption has merited special attention from officials in the cashew sector, who are studying ways to keep the peasants' consumption to a minimum and encourage them to market most of the crop.

"In addition to the aforementioned problems, there are also problems with organization, above all, in the transport sector, where a simple delay can undo a whole series of measures taken earlier. There is a lack of understanding among the administrative officials, who cannot make distinctions and assign priorities for activities."

These aspects were widely discussed in the preparatory phase of the 1980/1981 Cashew Marketing Campaign, so that every Mozambican, especially the peasants, would be familiar with and understand the commercial value of cashew nuts for our country, in terms of foreign exchange reserves. To reduce local consumption of cashew nuts, however, it will be necessary to place on the market--and particularly in the markets where cashews are bartered for products--articles that will motivate the producers to deliver larger quantities of cashews.

EFFORTS MADE TO IMPROVE FOODSTUFFS SUPPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] There will be large quantities of beef, pork and fish in the markets of Greater Maputo during the next few days thanks to the efforts being made to let the people obtain reasonable supplies for the yearend holidays. The measure was announced at a preliminary meeting the day before yesterday with the participation of the major organizations in the various foodstuffs-supply sectors, at which it was decided to mobilize every resource to place on the market this week the largest possible quantity of basic commodities.

The Effort Is Already Visible but Is Not Enough

As was ascertained at that coordinating meeting, great efforts were made to place a considerable amount of basic commodities, in addition to the normal quantities for distribution, so that the people could be as well supplied as possible for the current holidays. Meanwhile, in spite of all efforts, the distribution of commodities did not reach the level desired as there is still a shortage of those commodities on the market.

One of the determining factors of this situation, besides an actual shortage of commodities, is the disorganization of suppliers in the commercial sector in general, inasmuch as, with the exception of consumer cooperatives--the only sector where distribution of products is actually fair--there are still cases of misappropriation and hoarding of products.

"Only yesterday, during a control operation we conducted, we ascertained that of the 900 tons of peanuts and rice we put on the entire market of Maputo, there were misappropriations in almost 50 percent of the stores even before the products went on sale. This leads us to believe that many commodities we put on the market do not reach the people," emphasized in a good-natured way Mario Guerreiro, director of the Office for the Organization of Supplies in the City of Maputo.

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CS : 4401

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE--The head of the agricultural department of the USSR's Komsomol has arrived in Nampula. It should be mentioned that his visit to our country is within the scope of economic cooperation in the agricultural sector for which agreements were recently reached between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR when our highest official went to that European country. During his stay in Nampula Province, the youthful progressive will observe that province's overall situation firsthand and will also make side trips to Mozambique Island, Namialo, Metocheria and other areas. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 2 Jan 81 p 3] 8568

KOMSOMOL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE--Conversations between Komsomol, the Soviet Youth Organization, and the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] were initiated last Wednesday in Maputo. The Komsomol delegation has been in our country since 28 December to make a joint study with the OJM on ways to implement one of the points raised by the two organizations relative to the participation of Soviet youth in our country's development plan. The Komsomol representative visited Beira where he met with provincial leaders of the OJM and the CFM-Centro [Central Mozambique Railroad] to consider better ways for Soviet youth to participate in the job of reactivating the Dondo-Moatize railway line. The Soviet youth will also take part in producing cotton in Nampula Province, which the delegation also visited. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 3 Jan 81 p 2] 8568

POWER INTERRUPTIONS CREATING DISTURBANCES--Although it is not known how much damage has been caused by constant electric power interruptions occurring in Beira in the past 2 days, there is no doubt that they have created rather serious disturbances in the normal operation not only of production units but also in home consumption and other applications. Made worse by the intense heat characteristic of this time of the year, damage to Beira 2 line was affected production in making air-conditioning units inoperable and jeopardizing enormous quantities of products normally kept in cold storage. According to information we received by telephone from the SHER (Revue Hydroelectric Company) substation in Sofala Province about damage to the line supplying power from Revue to Beira, the interruption began at 1200 hours yesterday and ended in the early evening of the same day. Although unaware of the damage caused by the constant interruptions in the power supply, people who called our newspaper until shortly before the resumption of power expressed concern and requested an explanation of the power failure. This is mainly because it was not known how long the power outage would last, causing further damage to factories, the hotel industry and other sectors whose operation depends to a certain extent on electric power. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 2] 8568

NORWEGIAN ROAD NETWORK ASSISTANCE--A cooperation agreement between Mozambique and Norway to improve means of transportation, especially roads in Zambezia Province, was signed day before yesterday in Maputo by National Director for International Cooperation Janet Mondlane and the representative of NORAD in our country, Arne Dahlen. The agreement, estimated at 5.5 million Norwegian Kroner in this first stage, in addition to 4 million that will be added to the cost of the project, envisages the training of Mozambican cadres during the process of recovery and maintenance of roads, at various levels, making use of local manpower. These improvements of transportation are essentially aimed at making efficient the system of storage of agricultural products in that province. The project is responsible to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of our country and the International Labor Organization (ILO), while the National Office of International Cooperation and NORAD will be the representatives of the respective governments in carrying out this project. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 80 p 3] 11635

GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION DROUGHT ASSISTANCE--The "Gulbenkian Foundation," with headquarters in Portugal, has placed 20 million Portuguese escudos (about 19,200.00 MT) at the disposal of the People's Republic of Mozambique to alleviate the effects of drought in our country. This amount will be used for purchasing foodstuffs, medication and other supplies vital for mitigating the sufferings of thousands of Mozambicans badly hit by the natural calamity. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 11 Jan 81 p 1] 8870

GDR TRAINING--A group of 25 Mozambican youths who are studying in the German Democratic Republic are soon to begin a 1-year training period in the Berlin Railroad repair shops. A short time ago, these youths concluded a 5-month preparatory training period during which they learned some basic theoretical principles. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Jan 81 p 1] 8870

TOURIST COMPLEX TO PRIVATE OWNER--The Six Miles complex, located on the outskirts of the city of Beira, opened yesterday under new private management with an "overflow" greater than was previously experienced under the tutelage of the administrative commission which the hotel industry had appointed. The purpose of the works underway in this recreation spot is to salvage already existing installations and if they are in too poor a condition to be used, to construct a children's playground, pools, gardens, golf courses and, among other things, a night club. Although the restaurant and bar are already in operation, they are still far from accomplishing their ends, for the situation passed on to them is very poor. The Six Miles owner, Antonio Figueiredo, says that if there are no problems in acquiring the necessary materials for the work, we can see a new Six Miles in 6 months. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 15 Dec 80 p 2] 8870

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--The day before yesterday, a reception was held in Maputo to celebrate the 22d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution. Present at the ceremony were members of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, the political commissar of people's forces for the liberation of Mozambique (FPLM). Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, Republic of Cuba Charge d'affaires Maria Luisa Fernandez, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country and other persons. After speaking of the need to strengthen the relations of reinforcements, mutual cooperation and friendship between the FRELIMO and Cuban Communist parties, as well as among their respective governments and people, the representatives of the two countries proposed a toast to the health of Presidents Samora Machel and Fidel Castro. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 11 Jan 81 p 2] 8870

CUBA STUDENT WANTS NEWS--"Esteemed friends, young students: I am particularly proud to have noted the progress of our educational centers in our country, especially in the political, sociological and teaching fields. It took long and

hard work to achieve this victory. Meanwhile, as a young Mozambican student, I would like very much to have news of you in this present phase. The great distance between Mozambique and Cuba should not be an obstacle to our wish to exchange experiences. To this end, I need to maintain correspondence with all the young people of my country, of both sexes. I would like to say: Ask about everything you are eager to know regarding Cuba. The reports we receive about our country through the news media are so impressive that they tempt us to want to experience the events at close hand. I rejoice at all the changes in our country following the great offensive launched by His Excellency, Samora Machel, president of the republic. Almeida da Silva Cassima, Escola Presidente Samora Machel 36, Isle of Youth, Cuba." [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Jan 81 p 56] 6362

OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL--Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, who is to pay an official visit to our country on a date still to be announced, has told ANOP News Agency that relations between Mozambique and Portugal are improving and conditions are good to give a fresh impetus to cooperation between the two countries. The member of the Maputo government said cooperation prospects improved when the Lisbon government declared it had no pending economic or financial contentious issues with Mozambique. Joaquim Chissano said his country's new ambassador to Lisbon will be designated shortly. One of the subjects of talks during his visit to Portugal will be the interest shown by the Mozambique Government in recruiting Portuguese technicians and teachers. [Text] [LD012250 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Feb 81]

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The vice president of the Cultural Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is in Mozambique to hold discussions with his Mozambican counterpart regarding the establishment of a National Arrangements Committee for the celebration of another anniversary of the founding of that socialist country. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Jan 81 p 3] 6362

GDR OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Helmut Gallitz, a representative of the GDR Ministry of Education, has arrived in Mozambique to meet with officials of the RPM Ministry of Education and Culture. They will discuss implementation of the accords signed by the governments of Mozambique and the GDR in this sector. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Jan 81 p 3] 6362

OPPORTUNISM CHARGED IN CHRISTMAS CLOSINGS--Yesterday, 25 December 1980, Christian workers in the public and private sectors had the day off to celebrate Christmas, their religious holiday. The ministerial communique on this concession was clear: this measure did not include workers in the public sector which, if paralyzed, would cause problems for the economy. What happened yesterday? Everyone or almost everyone was a Christian and stayed home to celebrate Christmas, even those workers in the public sector. Banks were closed; LAM offices did not open; government organizations and certain provincial directorates did not function. Mail was not delivered, we are told. In the hospital, barely 10 percent of the doctors and nurses reported to work yesterday. Some restaurants were closed. Railroads and the ports reported a large number of absences. Almost all drugstores, including the state pharmacy, were closed, except the one obliged to be open. Other examples could be mentioned since we tried to telephone many lines of work. The telephone rang, rang and no one answered. Were the lines damaged yesterday? It is most interesting that certain firms owned by non-Christians were also closed because most or all of the workers were Christian. Is it radicalism or extremism on our part to speak of this matter? We think not. We will only note that it implies a certain opportunism. Let it remain on everyone's conscience. As the Christians say: actions speak louder than words. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 26 Dec 80 p 8] 9479

SWAPO DUBS UNITED STATES ITS ENEMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

WINDHOEK: If the Reagan Administration supported South Africa's attitudes towards SWA it would be an enemy of the SWA people, a member of the Swapo delegation to the recent Geneva talks on the Territory's future said in Windhoek yesterday.

Addressing a Swapo report-back meeting on the talks, Mr Crispin Matonga said when Mr Reagan became president of the United States, South Africa had rejoiced in the hope that he would give it more support than had former President Jimmy Carter.

"If this is the case, then Americans will be the enemies of the Namibian people," Mr Matonga said.

Swapo challenged the SA Government to sign a ceasefire ending the SWA war, and to fight Swapo in a UN-supervised election.

At Geneva, Swapo had accepted a ceasefire and the

implementation of UN Resolution 435, including free and fair elections. SA, however, had rejected a ceasefire and chosen the path of war, said Mr Matonga.

"We ask the Pretoria regime to sign a ceasefire and test the Namibian people at the ballot box."

"By refusing to sign a ceasefire, South Africa and its puppets in Namibia, the DTA, have proved their support in the country is very slim.

"They are frightened they will lose a UN supervised election," said Mr Matonga.

He accused the DTA of raising the problem of UN impartiality and its recognition of Swapo as the sole representative of the people of Namibia, to complicate the Geneva talks.

SA was itself guilty of one-sidedness. If it was impartial, Swapo would have been invited to the meeting between SWA internal leaders and the Administrator-General. Mr Danie Hough, and the SA Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, which took place last week, he said.

At the same meeting Mr P Nambinga, who was the acting Chairman at the meeting, said the People's Liberation Army of Namibia was again on its feet. He did not elaborate but it was an obvious reference to recent increased Swapo activity in the operational area.

The meeting was opened with prayer. The supporters of Swapo were Christians, Mr Nambinga said, despite the fact that the South Africans accused them of being communists.

SWAPO GOVERNMENT WOULD DASH SWA'S ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by David Braun: "SWAPO Government Would Seal the Fate of SWA Economy"]

[Text]

A RUSSIAN-dominated South West Africa, as it would almost certainly be if the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) came to power, would not only ruin the SWA economy but would seal the fate of at least two other nations in southern Africa.

This is the view of a leading South African political and military strategist, Mr Douglas McClure, of the University of Cape Town. Mr McClure, who has travelled and studied extensively overseas and has recently toured the SWA operational area, points out that Swapo-ruled SWA would also be very dangerous for South Africa and another knife at the West's "oil jugular" sea route round the southern African coast.

"Few people have realized that the recent floods in the Karoo left the Cape with only two land routes to the rest of South Africa. One of these was the long circuitous road along South Africa's eastern seaboard while the other was through SWA. If, in a similar situation, SWA is governed by Swapo, there will only be one line of access which, if it too

were cut, would mean the Cape was completely isolated from the rest of the country. And you don't have to be much of an expert to know what a sitting duck the Cape would be in such a situation."

Mr McClure, who closely monitors Russian activities in southern Africa, says that once Swapo was installed in power the Unita resistance movement in Angola would collapse. Much of pro-Western Unita's support and supplies comes from the south and east and a hostile regime in SWA would cut this off instantly. Unita currently enjoys support from many Western countries who use friendly states in the region to convey that support in the form of weapons, clothing and medical supplies. Unita would have to be ruthlessly exterminated because it inflicts so much damage on the communications infrastructure in Angola, disrupting Russian mineral exploitation in the region. Once the resistance movement was disposed of there would be little hope for Angola's liberation from its Russian overlords.

GABORONE

The other country that would be in serious trouble if Swapo took over in Windhoek

would be Botswana. The Russians have for some years now been putting pressure on Gaborone to allow the Botswana capital city become the nerve centre for all KGB operations in the subcontinent. Botswana is one of the few countries in Africa that has a multiparty system and its government has been traditionally moderate and pro-Western. By-and-large, Botswana has resisted pressure to be used as a springboard for terror attacks into SWA, South Africa and the former Rhodesia.

Its recent expulsion, to South Africa, of South African "dissidents" shows that it is not prepared to jeopardize its vital trade links with its big White neighbour by harbouring bands of so-called refugees which, in any case, have whipped up revolutionary feelings among its own people.

But once Russia has another client regime on its borders, Botswana's resistance to Russia's demands would crumble. The moderate forces in the government could expect to be purged and its massive resources would be made available for Russian "assistance" in their development.

MOZAMBIQUE

SWA itself can expect Swapo to sign a multitude of

agreements with its close friends in Moscow who would then send in thousands of "advisers" and "technicians" to help the new administration develop the considerable natural wealth in the Territory. A look at what happened to Angola and Mozambique, where the MPLA and Frelimo were installed as the respective governments by the Soviet Union, is a revealing glimpse of what SWA could expect under Swapo and its White (Russian) masters.

Mozambique, once one of Africa's major food exporters, experienced a slump of up to 70 percent in its agricultural and industrial output in the first year of "independence." Today the major aim of its Marxist dictatorship is to restore the country to its pre-independence levels of production. But progress has been slow and growth has even been negative as the typical communist bureaucracy slows everything to a snail's pace. Corruption is widespread and fear stalks the land in the form of the ever-present East German secret police whose function it is to see that the population conforms to the will of the dictatorship and that Mozambique leadership itself remains loyal to the revolution and its Eastern allies "without which the people would not have been liberated." The people have to spend long hours in queues for basic foodstuffs while those who are deemed not to be in useful employment live in horror of the forced labour camps.

FISHING

In return for obsolete weaponry and other forms of "aid" the Mozambique Government is obliged to allow only Russian vessels to fish in national waters. The Russians at any one time have six factory ships whose holds are

stuffed by the Soviet fishing fleet with one of the country's most lucrative resources. Indiscriminate fishing is rapidly denuding these once rich fishing grounds and the entire catch is sold to the West for valuable foreign exchange, of which not a single cent is given to Mozambique.

In Angola the Russians have signed a similar deal to work the fishing grounds but, in this case the Russians keep only 87 percent of the catch. The rest is given to Angola. Because this country is so fabulously endowed with mineral wealth, like SWA, the Eastern Bloc maintains a massive garrison of Cuban soldiers (estimates vary from 19 000 to 30 000) as well about 10 000 assorted advisers and technicians from East Germany, Czechoslovakia and other Warsaw Pact countries, including 5 000 from the Soviet Union itself.

These forces are to keep Unita at bay and to crush the population so that it provides cheap and even slave labour. The Soviet Union has no interest in the southern part of the country but keeps tight control on the oil rich Cabinda enclave and Angola's diamond operations. Mr McClure says these diamonds are sold through De Beers overseas and the money earned in this way is used to buy, for Angola, sugar from Cuba at up to four times the world's ruling price. Angola is also obliged to pay for all this aid and one way and another hands to the Soviet Union 60c for every one rand it earns. The Angolan coffee crop is shipped to Cuba in exchange for Cuban aid while, because there are so many Cubans in Angola "assisting the people" the Angolan people are rounded up in trucks for shipment to Cuba where they cut sugar cane "in the interest of international solidarity." Cuba

compensates these Angolans, who are almost always teenage boys, by giving them "schooling."

To crown it all the Russians stationed in Luanda have reserved beaches for "Russians Only" while their hotel and other accommodation bills must be footed by the Angolan Government. An indication of how totally the Soviet Union likes to control its overseas colonies is the case of the late Angolan leader Neto. British Intelligence has confirmed that Neto was eliminated when an operation he had in Moscow was deliberately bungled. The Reason? Neto was sickened by the rape of his country and was holding secret talks with Unita and South Africa. Angola's new leader is a firm Russian asset and even his wife is a Russian national.

If there are any doubters as to what life would be like under Swapo and its Russian masters they should remember that the MPLA and Frelimo came to power in almost the same manner as Swapo is now trying. That there is massive Soviet aid and support for Swapo there can be no doubt. There is no reason to believe that Swapo's case is any different.

BOTHA DETAILS KGB MANIPULATION OF SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY: A Russian spy operating in South Africa has been arrested, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

The spy was named as Major Aleksei Mikhailovich Kozlov, a senior officer in the KGB.

The Prime Minister said Major Kozlov was arrested during the course of his fourth visit to southern Africa.

Speaking during the no confidence debate, Mr Botha said he wished to refer to a matter which was of grave importance to the security of southern Africa and to the well-being of the people of this part of the world.

"Outstanding intelligence work and thorough interrogation revealed that Major Kozlov is not the classical example of the Russian so-called 'illegal'. He was not based in southern Africa. No, Mister Speaker, Major Kozlov's main task was to act as an eyewitness to the effects of his country's interference into otherwise peaceful developments in southern Africa.

His job was to assess the damage caused by the activities of other organs of his government, notably those organs which train, finance, indoctrinate, maintain and arm

terrorist groups like the ANC, Swapo and others in southern Africa", said Mr Botha.

"Kozlov first visited southern Africa and in particular SWA, and as it was then known, Rhodesia, during 1976.

"We know, and this is confirmed by Kozlov, that the ANC in particular is the subject of intense interest in Moscow.

"Detailed reports on the situation in southern Africa and the part played by movements like Swapo and the ANC, submitted by them to the Kremlin, had been studied by Kozlov in Moscow prior to his visits to southern Africa. He was able to compare these reports with the actual situation in the countries visited by him.

"According to him, his findings tended to disprove some of the claims made. As regards the repeated assertions that SA was a volcano which could be expected to erupt any minute, he was obliged to report to his superiors that this was just not so. He also found no visible Swapo support in the areas of SWA visited by him.

"As a result of Kozlov's visit and his reports to Moscow, Nujoma and company were advised to continue to opt for violent solutions until

such time as western governments could be persuaded that Swapo was the group most likely to win an election in the Territory.

"As suggested by him, Swapo was instructed to change its headquarters from Lusaka to Angola, that is, from an English-speaking socialist country to a Portuguese-speaking Marxist state and to have most of its more outspoken communist leaders serve in Luanda, where they would be relatively out of the way and would thus not negatively affect Swapo's image in the West.

"The other part of the Russian strategy was to base Swapo leaders who have had their basic schooling in institutions financed by Western agencies, in Western capitals.

"In this way, it was argued, Swapo, while retaining its military character, could continue to enjoy the support of liberals in Europe and elsewhere.

"I may also, in addition, mention that Kozlov found that Swapo could only hope to win an election in SWA provided they were allowed the right, expressly or by implication, of intimidating the voters.

"He claims that Swapo's strength in compounds in the

diamond areas was a pointer to the kind of coercion which was possible under conditions where so-called "impartial supervision" prevailed.

"The investigations into Major Kozlov's activities in southern Africa are still continuing, but one fact already emerges as an ominous indication of Moscow's designs in southern Africa: The Soviets do not hesitate to send their men, repeatedly, as it turned out, and at great cost and risk, to spy on us in Africa." — Sapa

REPUBLICANS CRITICIZE SWAPO, NATIONALIST PARTY PLANS

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Political Daydreaming"]

[Text] There will certainly be no end soon to political daydreaming in our poor Southwest Africa politics. Just take two opposing pronouncements made recently—one by SWAPO and the other by the Nationalist Party (NP) of the South-west.

In England, SWAPO's Moses Garoeb indicated that the Southwest Africa Civil Service will be completely dissolved and reconstructed. About 60 percent of the whites in civil service, he believes, will leave the country and then be replaced by those people who are being trained by SWAPO itself at the Namibia Institute in Lusaka.

It is doubtful that Garoeb knows what he is talking about, because just the number of whites which the government machinery keeps going in the Southwest can be set at about 15,000 (that is, if we include the strictly South African sections of such things as railroad, police and Permanent Force personnel).

Sixty percent of these officials must therefore amount to a figure not much below 10,000. SWAPO's actually trained manpower is so scant that its numbers can be counted in dozens rather than hundreds.

Garoeb's boastful story is therefore nothing more than a dream of an ignorant being who knows nothing about the administration of a country.

But we find AKTUR's [Action Committee for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles] dream of "everyone for himself" as a pretty counterpart—and even quite unrealistic in itself.

This is how it was worded in the organization's own newspaper:

"But, when will someone stand up in public and bare the real essence of truth a little more?

"The truth that every ethnic group in Southwest Africa must undertake its own training, health and other welfare functions as a secondary matter! And moreover having to do this in accordance with each group's tax paying ability, incomes and requirements."

This is the great ideal which all of us are pursuing: getting the peoples of each group involved in their own administration and, naturally, the involvement of a representative group of citizens in our central administration.

But what of making the attainment of this ideal subject to each separate group's "tax capabilities, incomes and requirements?" This would come down to our wanting to see that from now on this ideal be realized even with respect to the many clans.

The truth is now simply that even the tax paid by the whites is hardly a drop in the bucket. Ninety percent of the nation's income is not derived from personal taxes.

No: just make the progress of these population groups, who are still backward, be dependent on their own scanty incomes, and what situation will you create? That of no development and of no progress.

What we believe is that every ethnic group will be able to do something for itself only if uplifting and training work is undertaken on a massive and large-scale manner by the central government.

Representative governments may not be left out in the cold; they themselves must do what they can. But to saddle them alone with this tremendous task will lead nowhere.

To say, as the newspaper in question is doing, "It is (or should be) each people's pride to fend for itself" is just an idle dream.

It makes no sense to argue, on the one hand, (as the Southwest's NP and AKTUR are doing) that the representative governments must have the greatest voice in their own affairs, but then, on the other hand, to add: "They must be the ones to struggle in mustering the necessary manpower."

We do not have the time for such long-term trudging and the circumstances will not allow us to toil so slowly.

Those who want to play directly into the hands of SWAPO, and the hands of the socialists and Marxists, are the ones to dream this sort of dream.

There is only one clear policy which can be followed and that is the one which is now being followed in the Southwest. The fact that the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] is making slow progress in certain respects is true, but the fact that it is making significant progress is not to be doubted.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES COALITION TO COUNTER SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial in column "Comment"]

[Text]

Talk is fast emerging about the possibilities of setting up a coalition in SWA to counter Swapo.

Naturally, we support all unity that can be achieved in the country, which indeed includes conciliation and settlement with Swapo.

The DTA's motives? Its leaders probably feel the need to broaden their political base, having taken a number of electoral knocks during the past few months. Besides, they probably also have their eyes on the considerable leadership talent that presently lies in the wings.

Aktur's motives? It would like to get back into the mainstream of SWA politics, being primarily White-based at present. This could be seen as part

of its attempt to get the leaders of SWA "to return to the Turnhalle".

And the smaller parties? They probably feel that they would have far greater manoeuvrability within a coalition than outside one.

That said, we doubt that a fully-fledged anti-Swapo coalition can be achieved.

In the first instance, ideological differences between the internal parties are far too great.

In the second instance, it will become only too clear to the DTA leaders that their alliance will not be able to defeat Swapo at the polls while the alliance is tied to the NP which remains the symbol of apartheid in SWA.

Whether the NP does in fact still underwrite apartheid is another issue.

It has often been said by DTA leaders that the formation of their all-embracing alliance could never have happened if it were not for the split in the NP in November 1977. And even if the entire NP did go with the rebel Dirk Mudge, the DTA could never have lasted. The internal differences and strains would have been too great.

There is perhaps a lot of truth in this view and it is unlikely that the leaders of the RP would now want to undo what they have built up.

The manoeuvring that may well be ahead of us, however, could prove to be academically interesting.

LEADERS OBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL OF AG

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Article: "Withdrawal Tantamount to UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence]"]

[Text]

SPECULATION that the Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, would be recalled to Pretoria and that the post of AG would subsequently fall away, caused widespread indignation and concern in political circles in the Territory.

The internal parties expressed concern when approached by the Advertiser for comment on the rumour.

Advocate Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA, said he would have thought the SA Government would exercise extreme caution in recalling the AG because they had made an agreement with the Western Five concerning the position of the AG.

He said this would mean that the people of SWA were wholly at the mercy of the DTA and he was not favourably inclined towards such a situation.

Advocate Becker raised the question of who would be responsible for constitutional matters, once the AG was

recalled and said this was a move away from South African involvement in SWA while he felt there should be closer ties.

If the National Assembly was given full control of executive functions, he said, that was nothing but a form of UDI to which he was totally opposed.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, said he was neither properly briefed nor consulted in Cape Town and he expected something like this.

"This is definitely leading us to UDI, even if it is not called UDI, he said. "It amounts to the same."

Mr Shipanga said SA Prime Minister Mr P W Botha stated emphatically in October 1978 that the election in December 1978 was merely an exercise to elect leaders without any executive powers and that SA would remain in power in SWA and responsible for ruling the Territory.

No-one has been elected to rule in this country as a replacement for SA, he said.

The Secretary General of the Namibia Independence Party, Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, said this was exactly what they had expected. The NIP said after the Geneva Conference that there would be UDI in SWA without it officially being declared, she said.

She was not surprised at all and felt, in fact, that such a move would be in keeping with the strategy of the SA Government and the DTA. However, she was certain that it would lead to serious problems for the Territory.

Mr A H du Plessis, leaders of the NP in SWA, told the Advertiser this morning that he did not wish to comment on the situation as he had not heard the rumours as yet and wouldn't comment on speculation.

LOCAL LEADERS REACT TO CAPE TOWN TALKS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Feb 81 p 2

[Text]

REACTION from the internal parties to the Cape talks has varied from the non-committal to positive suggestions concerning the future of the Territory.

Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, Secretary General of the Namibia Independence Party felt that the talks had not been a waste of time, despite the fact that the SA Government had described the lengthy memorandum handed in by her party as "malicious and the least constructive document submitted during the talks."

Speaking to the Advertiser last night, she said that the SA Government had now had the chance to talk to the internal parties and was now in a position to make an assessment of the whole situation in SWA — "whether they like the conclusion or not," she said.

The NIP, in its memorandum, accused the SA Government of being largely responsible for the failure of the Geneva Conference and urged SA to consider immediate implementation of Resolution 435.

It also stated that it considered the issue of UN impartiality, termed by SA and the DTA as a major stumbling block in reaching a settlement

in SWA, as SA strategy to stifle further constitutional progress in the Territory, and not an impediment in itself.

The HNP in SWA conveyed its opinion that the whole independence issue was a failure.

Advocate Sarel Becker, leader of the party here, said that SWA should be incorporated as part of SA. The HNP also told the SA Government that a further one-man-one-vote election in the Territory would not be advisable and that the Territory should be governed on the principle of self-determination for the people on an ethnic basis.

"I received no response to the specific questions I asked", said Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo D.

"If there is to be no independence, then South Africa should spell it out," he said.

No official statement has been issued on the meetings believed to have been convened by the SA Government to elicit the views of the Namibians on last month's Geneva conference, its aftermath and the immediate future.

The discussions were held in the Prime Minister's office in the HF Verwoerd Building across the road from parliament.

Informed sources here said it was unlikely that there

would be much diplomatic activity on the SWA issue until after May 13 when the French elections should be over and the new Reagan Administration was firmly entrenched in the US.

Observers also pointed out that SA itself was going to the polls in three months' time and it was unlikely that the Government, preoccupied with domestic election issues, would want to be engaged in foreign negotiations until after the election.

Several parties expressed their concern that the UN settlement proposal did not deal specifically a post-independence system of government for SWA.

The UN peace plan instead left it to a constituent assembly — elected under UN supervision — to draft the constitution.

"We are not happy with the plan," Mr John Kirkpatrick, Chairman of the Federal Party, told a Press conference.

"We are going into an election for a constituent assembly but we do not know how that assembly will be constituted."

Other questions that needed answering were the number of seats to be allocated to the constituent assembly and its mechanisms of decision-making.

It was feared in certain SWA political circles that if the assembly operated on a straight majority basis, Swapo could, for instance, with even the slenderest of majorities, impose a marxist dictatorship type of constitution on the Territory.

The Chairman of the majority DTA was reported as saying in Geneva that the DTA required guarantees that a multi-party democracy would be perpetuated in SWA independence.

The leader of Aktur, Mr A H du Plessis, was reported as saying the rights of minorities should be safeguarded in an independent SWA and the principle of consensus should be built into the constitution.

— Sapa & WA

MUDGE ANNOUNCES BROADENED GOVERNMENT BASE IN SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Feb 81 pp 1-2

[Text] An attempt will be made to broaden the base of government in SWA, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, announced last night.

This move follows the abortive Geneva Conference.

Mr Mudge said that clearly there was no possibility that UN Security Council Resolution 435 could be implemented in the near future and as such the country's constitutional development would have to go on.

An attempt will be made to create a government in which there is full participation by all or most of the internal parties.

Mr Mudge was reluctant to call it a "government of national unity," saying that this terminology could be misinterpreted. No party will be asked to compromise itself or its policies.

Provision will be made to coopt into the National Assembly parties which did not participate in the 1978 election and provision will also be made for their representation on the Ministers' Council.

The details have not been worked out.

Mr Mudge ruled out any suggestion of another internal election in the near future.

Asked what his reaction would be if the "non-elected" parties turned down his gesture, he replied: "Then I have done my part to gain full political participation and national unity. Then we will just have to go on without them."

Turning to Resolution 435, Mr Mudge said the differences with the UN exist over issues before the implementation of the UN settlement proposals, not after a ceasefire has been declared.

"I have every reason to believe that Mr Ahtisaari and Untag will be fair in their handling of the election, but I cannot accept that Swapo should have a headon advantage before the start. That advantage cannot be removed overnight. All parties should start fairly and squarely."

When it was put to Mr Mudge that the UN envisaged that all the parties would be treated equally after the ceasefire, he said: "No, as long as the UN goes on supporting Swapo before the election, it gives Swapo a tremendous psychological advantage. Besides, when the UN peacekeeping troops arrive here, they will be seen to be as Swapo's allies. I repeat, the psychological advantages cannot be removed overnight. We want to see a demonstration of impartiality before the election, not only during the election runup."

Mr Mudge rejected that the DTA received special treatment from the SA Government.

Mr Mudge said however that the details of the DTA's constitutional plan had been put to the SA PM Mr Piet Botha last week, and these were favourably received.

The meeting with the PM was primarily an exchange of views.

CSO: 4420

MILITARY, NOT POLITICAL SOLUTION MAY NOW BE SOLE OPTION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 31 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by Hannes Smith: "Contagious Euphoria"]

[Text]

WINDHOEK:

The aftermath of the abortive Geneva conference is complacency marked by a curious political avarice, for it has no longer become an issue of contending for the throne, but of believing that the crowning ceremony has been done with. The political fools, contented and led by abysmal ignorance, are leaning back and have joined the armchair strategists, firmly believing that South West Africa's problems are over, at least for the time being.

There were even those who exclaimed after Geneva: 'Thank God, we have another two years'. That expression perhaps best illustrates the blindness of certain white people in this country. It also underlines the fact that those who claim thus, and are supposedly the leadership clan of our country, in many ways suffer a total lack of patriotism and only want to taste the good and the comfort, for one fails to understand - even with in-depth thinking - what is meant by such an expression.

Some minds, on the other hand, are too afraid to make a pronouncement. The euphoria caused by Geneva has

been a contagious one. It has been capped by the now well-rooted rumour that the South African Army is in the south of Angola and has advanced quite deeply, mopping up and rounding up SWAPO guerrillas left, right and centre, with no opposition whatsoever. It is stimulated by the rumour that by the end of '81 SWAPO will be finished as a fighting force. The guerrillas are a joke. They should not be taken seriously. The fire power of the South Africans can hold anything ... the trend of thought goes.

Yes, a beautiful world of dreams for a limited number of people who, unfortunately, in certain cases, own much of the country and, in general, direct its social, economic and political policies.

Let us first look at Geneva and try to make a brief summary, in the hope that it will not be boring at this stage.

South Africa never went to Geneva with any intention of reaching an agreement. Using Mr. Dirk Mudge and his Alliance in a brilliant and masterful game, one must credit Mr. Brand Fourie and Mr. Roelof Botha for a diplomatic master stroke which,

although not to the good of the country, is deserving of a compliment for its sheer qualitative element in playing tricks.

Of course, the Mudge Alliance had the backing of what has become known as the internal and democratic parties!

PAWNS IN GAME

All of them were ready to be used as the pawns in the South African chess game. In fact, one had to pity them, looking at that assembly of men, in whose ranks there were some decent, down-to-earth, honest men who are a great credit to our country but who could not lift a finger to protest the role to which they were assigned -- puppets of the Pretoria Government.

The reason for that conference was, first and foremost, to sign a ceasefire to end the misery of our country's greatest language group, the Ovambo-speaking people, who were humiliated in an appalling manner by the South African delegation. Mr. Dirk Mudge, not a dishonest man, and politically an astute character, even participated in that act of

humiliating the Ovambo-speaking citizens by accusing them of being bent upon taking over the country -- in other words, making no room for anyone else but themselves.

The Ovambo-speaking President of Mr. Mudge's Alliance, Mr. Peter Kalanguka, a decent and upright man, was also caught by the paralysis of the great South African movement at Geneva and similarly could not utter a word to protest this outrage.

POSITIVE ASPECTS

There are those who interpret, in a naive manner, the Geneva conference as having yielded certain positive aspects. It is difficult for this newspaper to share that naivete. The contact there did not result in behind-the-scenes talks, for example, with the Frontline States, other than Mr. Taro Imbili returning to Windhoek to tell the people here of what SWAPO had told him about misery. Mr. Imbili, you know it is a lie, for you have never spoken to those people. If anything, this newspaper felt that the SWAPO guerrillas were overweight. They should lose a lot of fat, in our opinion.

Thus, the eight days passed with two brief open sessions in which the highlight was the quick, blitz response of Mr. Danie Hough, the Administrator-General, to Mr. Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO President. That was deserving of full marks.

At the closed sessions, there were some outrageous remarks, which are better left unsaid. Nothing can be achieved by trying to make Mr. Dirk Mudge out as a dishonest political stooge, or by calling Mr. Gurirab a murderer. That was not the purpose of Geneva. The pur-

pose of Geneva was to put an end to the bursts of fire from the barrels of the Kalashnikovs and the G3's in which innocent people are dying.

What then is the biggest aspect which is busy emerging as a result of Geneva? The armchair strategists can take heart that there will never be economic sanctions against South Africa. After all, that is also not a desired course and, although sanctions are usually ineffective, as has been proved in the days of the League of Nations and Mussolini in 1937, such a step could not hurt South Africa, but would create the opposite effect by hardening feelings even further.

REASSESSMENT

The main factor emerging from the Geneva conference is a reassessment in military thinking in African circles. We know there are those who scoff at the African's ability to fight as a mechanised, orderly military unit. These ignorant people have never in their lives looked at units of the Nigerian army, or even at units of FAPLA. They hold that this is a medley of disorderly people, rabble, fleeing at the first thunder of guns.

No greater mistake can be made. We know that we are making ourselves unpopular by saying that if the Nigerian army would meet the South Africans, say under conditions where Nigeria would be a neighbour, it would be difficult to judge the outcome of that battle.

FAPLA commanders in Angola say they will be ready by September, 1983 in the build-up of air defences. If this is boring to you, try to read on, because South Africa has opted for a military solution inside South West Africa. The chances of her achieving a solution by means of the machinegun are

almost 100 percent, for it is child's play to decide the fate of a million people with no common loyalty and who have learned to hate one another, for don't lose sight of the fact that we have six language clans distributed over a wide area.

That is not the end of the matter. FAPLA commanders hold that, backed up by the Cuban units, they are ready at this stage to meet the South African units stationed in South West Africa's north. In fact, one remarked that the South Africans were well aware of where FAPLA was based in regiment strength, and he asked 'Why don't they come?'

The situation is undeniably thus that it can be expected that SWAPO's fighters will be hit as they have never been hit before. To achieve an effective onslaught against the guerrillas from South West Africa, the pre-emptive raids into neighbouring countries are a prerequisite. It is difficult to assess whether the build-up on the South African side is bigger than the build-up on the FAPLA side. What is known is that the best in armaments are coming in by the shiploads. The defence units in and near Luanda are formidable. Freighters are sometimes waiting in the sea roads leading to the port of Luanda. Army conscription is a shade more intensive than south of the Kunene.

Now we may not like it, but Angola is a sovereign state, because the little adventure in the second half of 1975, which ended in the debacle of January 26, 1976, did not kill what have become known as the Reds. If anything, FAPLA claims that the combined Cuban-MPLA forces had the better of that excursion made by the South Africans, a little foreign adventure which triggered the

influx of thousands of mercenary troops from the Caribbean.

The country must thus prepare for growing militarisation and a corresponding stranglehold on what should have been the first necessity -- the development of our human resources, the training of our people, education, housing and creating job opportunities.

STALEMATE

It can be safely assumed that the current stalemate will not be broken in the next two years, and the Turnhalle Alliance will be the effective government in that period. If it does hold out any hope of a better future, this is perhaps the time to express it. If our prognosis of the situation is more or less correct, it means that this Alliance will enjoy the protection of a great army, which will definitely not be routed in the next three years, if at all.

Thus, the onus is on that Alliance to bring a social order about, which attracts the majority of the country's

children, and which brings about a fair system holding out the potential for the best in human development and, of course, economic resources. How they want to do it with a neo-apartheid system, is unclear at this stage. Certain naive newspaper people, who call themselves editors in this town, are trying to push forward the idea that United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 could have been a reality were it not for the intransigence of the so-called Frontline States and Africa as a whole, aided by the United Nations.

It is pointless to try to put up a defence against such abysmal stupidities and malicious distortion of the true facts. They would do better to tell their people that the G3 has been selected as the instrument which must secure a solution.

Let there be no mistake about one thing -- many people are going to die, and most of them do not even wear a uniform.

CSO: 4420

SOUTHWEST AFRICA, SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL SITUATIONS DISCUSSED

Problems of Representation

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 15 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Dr M. Hough of the Political Department of the University of Pretoria: "Problems About too Many Parties in the Southwest"]

[Text] The result of the white election in Southwest Africa has important implications for the Southwest Africa question both with respect to the internal as well as the external areas.

Although, naturally, neither the United Nations nor the Western contact group recognize the elections, the elections themselves show that there is diversiveness in white ranks, that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has considerable white support, but not a majority. The fact is that it is important for the DTA to have a broad base of support if it wants to compete with SWAPO in an open election and that it may be difficult to decide what political parties will get representation if a joint conference of parties is held for the purpose of resolving the Southwest Africa problem because of the fact that parties such as the HNP [Reconstituted Nationalist Party] did not win any seats in the elections.

The basic question, of course, is whether a multipartite deliberation can resolve the problem connected with an independence constitution and the transitional phase to independence.

Just as in the earlier idea of a military-free zone, there would be two elections held in Southwest Africa: one to decide who should take part in the conferences dealing with an independence constitution and, following this, the independence election. The military-free zone would be the basic contribution toward the holding of both elections in a free and just manner.

Notwithstanding problems connected with the holding of two elections in an area where a terrorist war is being waged, a longer time factor should also be coupled to this. The advantage of an election before an independence constitution is stipulated is evident--in this manner the parties which do not get representation in the deliberations must basically be satisfied with them.

In the Rhodesian dispute, the problem of representation in an all-party deliberation was naturally a lot easier since this involved relatively few parties. Thus in Southwest Africa unless there is a return to the idea of a military-free zone and an election is first held to determine who can attend an independence constitution, it is almost impossible to visualize a solution for the problem if the United Nations and the West refuse to accept the principle of equal representation of all parties in such deliberations.

The other alternative is for South Africa to act as the representative of the internal parties in such deliberations and that these internal parties then play only a secondary role. Then basically it could be argued that South Africa would after all be accepting responsibility for Southwest Africa and that this would be a logical way of resolving the impasse. But, on the other hand, there is the problem that all of the parties in the area are not necessarily supporting the South African government and therefore would not be satisfied with such an arrangement. This would mean that SWAPO would be given preference over the other party because the parties would be represented individually in the deliberations and moreover the internal parties might not be satisfied with the conditions which South Africa might stipulate in such deliberations.

With the awareness of the increasingly unstable situation in Zimbabwe, it is also logical that the South African government and some of the SWA parties exhibit a more prudent attitude because this sort of situation is to be avoided in Southwest Africa.

But no constitution in the world can in itself guarantee stability unless there is also a willingness by the government involved and the population to preserve it. Hand in hand with these things is also the possibility that SWAPO may win an independence election or continue the war if it loses the election. Any process of independence is, therefore, accompanied by a certain amount of risk and in a sense the only thing that can be done here is to make an effort aimed at creating as stable a situation as possible before independence is attained.

Of course it is in South Africa's interest to see what a future deal for Southwest Africa will look like. An inimical government there could create political and military problems; moreover the Southwest is being looked upon as the last "buffer" before world opinion concentrates all its attention on South Africa.

Moreover any ostensibly hasty South African withdrawal from the area will lead to a rightist reaction in South Africa itself, because it may be regarded as a form of surrender.

On the other hand, it is being argued that South Africa has strategic gaps and that the Orange River is a better defensible border than Ovambo and, in addition, the war in Southwest Africa is being fought at great costs, not to mention the possibility of sanctions if this conflict continues.

It must also be remembered that even though a meeting of all parties could be arranged, this is not going to resolve all the problems since certain impasses might arise and unacceptable demands might be made.

The immediate consideration is the fact that for the first time we have come so far as to work out a formula for holding deliberations. But the question still remains whether a political solution which will basically satisfy all parties will somehow be found in a situation where a terrorist war is being waged, where there is sharp international pressure and where there is a measure of disunity in Southwest Africa itself. If somehow it is impossible to find mutual compromises, the conflict may become more intense and continue even longer.

Namibia, United Nations, South Africa

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 Dec 80 p 6

[Article by Dr M. Hough of the Political Department of the University of Pretoria: "South African Policy in 1981 Bound to the Southwest Problem"]

[Text] There are mainly two situations which will probably be important factors in 1981 in the pursuit of South African policy. The first of these is the Southwest Africa question and the second is the undertaking of operations by the Preparatory Council.

Although, as 1980 is coming to a close, there are more hopeful signs that the impasse in the Southwest Africa dispute can be resolved it must be remembered that the simple acceptance of the idea of a multipartite conference on SWA is not as yet going to iron out the technical problems involved in holding such a conference.

In a sense, the same thing is involved here as was the case in the proposal of a military-free zone.

Some of the most important problems connected with the idea of a multipartite deliberation are whether the internal parties of SWA are going to be represented there on equal footing with SWAPO and whether these deliberations will also involve the drafting of an independence constitution.

Actually both of these appear to be general prerequisites for deliberations of this nature, but it is the question of the status of the internal parties which can be especially problematic.

But on top of all this there is the problem of partiality toward SWAPO especially by the UN General Assembly. This is a point on which the South African government is putting a great deal of stress.

Seen in the light of South Africa's relations with the United Nations it is difficult to see how this problem can be resolved easily.

Although at one stage it appeared as though the question of sanctions against South Africa, with respect to SWA, would be temporarily shelved in the background, one has to accept the fact that pressure for the independence of SWA is going to increase.

To a certain extent there is, however, hope that during 1981 the Reagan administration will be assuming a more moderate attitude with respect to both the South African and the SWA questions. But this will also be dependent on many factors.

The question comes up as to what extent there will be pressures on the new president by Nigeria, pressure groups within the United States, the American administration and the countries of Africa.

It may also be expected that Zimbabwe will be playing a steadily increasing role among the so-called "frontline group." Developments in Zimbabwe could then also be an important factor in the stability of Southern Africa.

Insofar as the internal situation in South Africa is concerned, the deployment of the Presidential Council will be an especially important factor. The greater the role this institution plays, the more acceptable it may also be to the colored and Asian populations.

At the same time we will have to expect that the greater the participation in white politics by the coloreds and Asians, the greater will be the pressure by the urban blacks for more political rights in white regions.

In this respect, the measure to which better economic conditions and a greater amount of local self-government fulfill certain expectations will be playing an important role.

As far as relations in southern Africa are concerned, the basic pattern of 1980 will probably continue in 1981. The underlying fact of economic interdependence in the region will entail a certain amount of stability in this respect. Efforts by black countries to become less economically dependent on South Africa will continue, but from a practical point of view this will be difficult to achieve in the foreseeable future.

The situation to be striven for in southern Africa as well as in South Africa is that of political and economic stability.

The problem is that there are divergent interpretations of this. Some of the countries have accepted the one-party-state idea as the way to political stability and the socialistic oriented economic system as the means of economic development and stability. Now, although divergent political and economic systems are not necessarily, nor ought to be, a stumbling block in international relations, it is exactly South Africa's interpretation of political stability (namely: different political institutions for different population groups) which is being condemned.

Political stability and economic development in South Africa are also of great importance to South Africa internally. The manner in which these things can be expanded without undesirable new effects, such as a very high rate of inflation or radical counterreaction, is extremely important.

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CSO: 4408

INVESTORS WAITING FOR RESOLUTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 19 Dec 80 p 7

[Text] Changes in the economy must never be ordained or mandated, they must develop in a natural and gradual manner. In his Christmas message, Kurt Bohme, the president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Southwest Africa/Namibia, treats the question of the Southwest's independence from South Africa, its economy and the outlook for economic changes along with political independence.

Although economic relations between South Africa and Southwest Africa/Namibia will, in due course, undergo a disengagement process, this will in no way change the fact that South Africa is our natural and closest neighbor. This is the view expressed by Bohme. Economic dependence will therefore change gradually to a basis of partnership relations.

Whereas SWA/Namibia can in the future also expect reasonable incomes from the production of diamonds, uranium, copper, and other minerals, beef production and caracul farming as well as from the fishing industry (which is still awaiting recovery) there is no reason for pessimism.

Necessary development must, however, take place in the following fields where there are also possibilities for investments: mining and the local processing of raw materials.

There are various opportunities for the investor to invest in agriculture, especially in the north, but also in slaughterhouses, in the production of bricks, in a cement factory, in mills, in tanneries and perhaps even in sawmills.

"However, the investor is waiting for the politician to create the appropriate situation. Our economy is not now showing the growth that we would like to see. For as long as the constitutional problem is not resolved, all the prospective investors will be fence sitters," says Bohme in an article.

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce regards it as a serious matter not to have the establishment of a ministerial council abroad looked upon as a unilateral declaration of independence, but rather as an effort to have a working government which can guarantee stability.

Bohne emphasized the necessity of harmonious human relations between all the population groups as a basis for collaboration, namely, collaboration instead of confrontation.

One of the high priorities is the integration of the traditional subsistence economy of the northern regions with the more modern economy of the central and southern parts of the country.

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce of SWA/Namibia wishes everybody a merry Christmas and a healthy, peaceful and prosperous New Year.

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BRIEFS

HOUGH IN SA ELECTION--The AG, Mr Danie Hough, will be a candidate in the Transvaal in the coming election in SA. THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER carried a report yesterday speculating that Mr Hough might be called back to Pretoria in the not too distant future and that the post of Administrator General will subsequently fall away. It was heard from a reliable source that the post of Administrator General would be downgraded to Governor General but that the Governor General would be a mere figurehead with no powers in the Territory. Such a change in status of the SA Government in SWA would not be in keeping with Resolution 435 and should this happen the United Nations and the Western Five would probably react strongly against the removal of the AG. THE ADVERTISER was told by a well-placed source in Windhoek, who wished to remain anonymous, that one of the reasons why the Ministers' Council had wanted to take control of the civil servants was the fact that they sabotaged many projects initiated by the Ministers' Council and were supported in this by senior officials representing the SA Government. The DTA also argued at the recent meeting between the internal parties from SWA and the SA Government that it could not put through its reform programme in Territory effectively if it was not in full control of the situation which was at present at the mercy of the AG. Mr Hough was not available for comment this morning as he had not returned to Windhoek from his farm in the Bushveld. [Anne Marie du Preez] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 81 p 2]

SWAPO LEADER IN DETENTION--A Swapo section leader, has been in detention in the Kavango for the past month. Colonel Johan van der Merve, Head of the Security Police in SWA, confirmed this yesterday and said that the man could not be identified yet. He had been in charge of a team of seven terrorists who had apparently infiltrated the Kavango. Members of this team had fled back across the border to Angola. Informed sources told the ADVERTISER that the attack on Oshakati last week had probably been launched from within the borders of the Territory, tying up with the infiltration of terrorists in the Kavango, a new turn in Swapo's strategy, and the first indication of a Swapo activating force in that area. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Feb 81 p 1]

ROESSING MINERAL EXPLORATIONS--Windhoek--In a statement on Thursday the deputy chairman and managing director of Roessing Uranium Limited, Mr C. A. Gibson, said that his company was to embark on an active exploration programme in South West Africa. Mr Gibson said Roessing's exploration would be for suitable mineral deposits and not only for uranium. The company was to appoint an exploration manager. Mr Gibson said Roessing Uranium Limited was established in 1970 and brought its uranium mine, 65 km from Swakopmund, to full production in 1978. It

w. : the largest uranium mine in the world and represented capital investment of more than R350 million. Mr Gibson added that Roessing spent more than R80 million annually inside South West Africa, mainly on salaries and related costs for the company's 3,000 employees, and of course, the purchase of goods and services. He said that the company's exploration plans reaffirmed Roessing's intention to maximise its contribution towards the development of the economy and particularly the creation of employment. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 31 Jan 81 p 13]

OWAMBO LEADER KALANGULA--Mr Peter Kalangula, President of the DTA, has been elected as the President of the National Democratic Party--a body representing the Owambo people in the DTA. Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba resigned as President of the DTA and President of the NDP in November 1980 as the result of a condition in Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, which specified that the Chairman of an Executive Committee would not be allowed to sit in the National Assembly. Pastor Ndjoba said at the time that he had decided to concentrate on second-tier politics and spend more time in Owambo. The other members of the NDP Executive are: Mr Frans Ndongo, Vice-President; Mr Tara Imbili, Chairman; Mr Lucky Shoopala, Vice-Chairman; Mr C. Hauuanga, Secretary General; Mr T. Nakambonde, Treasurer and Mr I. Nghuxulufua, Chief Organiser. Mr M. Antenya Shimifeleni was elected as Youth Leader. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Feb 81 p 3]

NEW TSWANA PARTY--A new political party has been formed by the Tswana people in opposition to the existing Seoposengwe Party under leadership of Captain Kgosiang. The new party will be known as the Ipelegeng Democratic Party and was established after a period of dissent among the Tswanas. In a press release issued in Windhoek yesterday, it was announced that many Tswana people were dissatisfied with the way in which the candidates for the Tswana Representative Authority were nominated. It is said that candidates were not nominated by the Executive Committee and that they were nominated on a basis of family ties with Chief Kgosiang. Certain candidates, the statement said, were only nominated because they were "giving the Chief a hard time" and were soothed by their appointment. The Tswanas were dissatisfied with Chief Kgosiang's active participation in politics and they demanded that the Chief stepped out of active politics or resign as Chief of the Tswana people. According to Tswana tradition he was Chief of all the Tswanas in the Territory and discontent with the state of affairs was increasing by the day. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 81 p 1]

TERRORIST ABDUCTIONS--Windhoek--Swapo terrorists had abducted six Owambo civilians on Tuesday in northern SWA, a spokesman for the Owambo Administration disclosed here. He said the captives had been forced across the SWA border into southern Angola at gunpoint. The abduction apparently occurred near Otjibinde in central Owambo. There were no further details. The Owambo Administration also confirmed that another civilian had been murdered by Swapo terrorists in western Owambo. The incident allegedly occurred on Sunday. The victim's name was not released.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jan 81 p 1]

CHANGING PARTY ALLIANCES COULD LEAD TO INSTABILITY

AB101650 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Report by Alain Boebion]

[Text] Lagos, 10 Feb (AFP)--Two weeks of political tension in Nigeria could lead to a reshaping of party alliances in the short-term and indicate the beginning of an era of instability in the north of the country, observers here believe.

This view has been given some substance by two recent developments in the West African state, the wealthiest and most populous in black Africa, which has been ruled by an elected civilian government for the past 15 months after 13 years of military rule.

The first was the decision by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) on 21 January not to recognise a breakaway faction of the Populist People's Redemption Party (PRP), the PRP-eagle, led by Kano state Governor Abubakar Rimi and veteran labour leader Michael Imoudu. The PRP, one of five registered political parties, is headed by Aminu Kano and obtains most of its support from the heavily-populated northern states of Kano and Kaduna.

The second concerned revenue allocation among the oil-producing country's 19 federated states, a question that has produced bitterness and dissatisfaction in different parts of Nigeria since the days when it was divided into only four regions, well before it joined the exclusive international club of oil exporters.

This year's revenue allocation bill was adopted on 19 January by a joint commission of the National Assembly (grouping the Senate and House of Representatives), signed into law three days later by President Shehu Shagari, and subsequently rejected by 12 of the 19 state governors acting in concert with the parliamentary opposition.

Observers here likened the PRP crisis and the friction it has caused--one person died and several dozen others were wounded in factional fighting in Kaduna last week--to the political crisis in the old western region of Nigeria between 1964 and 1969 when the army came to power.

In the western region crisis the old action group of Yoruba political leader Chief Obafemi Awolowo--today leader of the action group's natural successor, the Unity Party (UPN)--split into two, one favorable to Awolowo and the other following

western Premier Chief Samuel Olagoke Akintola into a working alliance with the then ruling northern People's Congress, which has been compared to today's major political group, the National Party (NPN).

The NPN, the party of President Shagari which has governed the country since October 1979 through a working alliance with the essentially eastern-based Nigerian People's Party (NPP), seems to be backing the official PRP of Aminu Kano, one of Mr Shagari's unsuccessful presidential opponents.

The PRP eagle, which counts among its leading members Kano state Governor Rimi and Kaduna state Governor Balarabe Musa, both now expelled from the original party, is in a political limbo as a result of the FEDECO ruling. The Kaduna clash suggests that some PRP eagle supporters now feel that violence may be their only way to demonstrate their political existence.

The two governors, who challenged both their expulsion from the PRP and the FEDECO ruling in the courts, are facing problems in their respective states. Balarabe Musa is still running Kaduna state without a government, 15 months after he moved into the executive seat, and faces systematic opposition from the NPN majority in the state House of Assembly.

There have been reports that the Kaduna NPN assemblymen, with the support of the federal government, are planning to seek to impeach the governor for abuse of office.

In Kano, the PRP stronghold, Governor Rimi's popularity has [words indistinct] religious riots last December, in which thousands of people were reported killed, with some of the local press hinting that the governor knew the [words indistinct] Moslem sect behind the riots.

Within the Federal Assembly, 27 of the 47 PRP members of the House of Representatives are sympathetic to the new faction, and while the constitution forbids floor-crossing, they must be looking for some tie-up with one of the other registered parties to enable them to present their own candidates in local government elections scheduled to be held later this year.

It seemed out of the question for Mr Rimi to join the UPN, the largest opposition party, because of the old antagonism between the predominantly Hausa north and the mainly Yoruba west. However, he might consider some arrangement with the NPP of former President Nnamdi Azikiwe, the grand old man of Nigerian politics, if the NPP calls off its working agreement with the NPN, which seems likely.

The People's Party has already broken the alliance within the Senate and the House of Assembly to vote with the progressives against the revenue allocation bill, which was in any case adopted by 13-11.

The bill had been submitted to a joint committee of 12 senators and 12 representatives appointed by the two houses following disagreement in the two houses during the revenue allocation debate. However, the PRP eagle faction objected, violently, to the PRP member on the committee, and the police had to be called in to permit the committee to sit undisturbed.

The resulting vote threw into sharp relief the new political alignment in the country, even though it has still to be confirmed by the parties involved.

The NPN, Aminu Kano's PRP and the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) of Waziri Ibrahim--the three of them based strongly in the north--supported the revenue allocation formula, which calls for 58.5 percent of national revenue to the federal government. Of the remainder, 31.5 percent would be distributed among the 19 states (only five percent would go to the three oil-producing states, Bendel, Cross River and Rivers), and 10 percent would be for local government authorities.

The representatives of the two other major geographical blocks, the east and west, voted against the bill, which they see as depriving the states to the benefit of the federal government.

Days after the bill received the presidential assent, the 10 governors belonging to the UPN, NPP, GNPP and PRP (Ibini and Musa), speaking in the name of the 54 million Nigerian voters they claimed to represent (from an estimated total population of 80 million) attacked the method used to get the bill through the assembly and argued that from the joint committee it should have been sent back to the two houses before going to the president for signature.

The Kwara state daily NIGERIAN HERALD, commenting on the latest [words indistinct] red flag of violence is being hoisted by those hellbent on imposing their wish on how to rule Nigeria irrespective of what the constitution says and what the Nigerian people want. They say they must have their way, for they do not give a damn if our fatherland is destroyed by giant-size ambitions.

CSO: 4420

USSR ACCUSED OF IMPOSING 'DICTATORIAL COLONIALISM'

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 16 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by H. A. Boqore]

[Text] Answering questions by non-Somali listeners, Radio Moscow on January 5, the Radio spoke of the principles of Lenin on which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was founded.

Answering the questions, which were probably arising from different nationalities living in the same country, the Radio took the Soviet Union as an example of such countries. In its words: "The Soviet Union consists of 100 nationalities and 15 Republics which joined of their own will and each of these Republics has the right to break away from the Soviet Union if it wishes."

The world knows that the Kremlin acts contrary to these golden principles. The world has not forgotten that Russians had invaded Hungary, a free socialist country outside the Soviet Union, just because it wanted to follow a Socialist policy it thought was suitable to its way of life instead of taking strict orders from the Kremlin. Czechoslovakia, another free nation, was also crushed by Russia for not wanting to be dictated to by the Russians.

The Moscow Radio said that "Lenin taught that nationalities should only unite to form one State of their own healthy goodwill without one forcing the other." But here again the Russians act contrary this teaching of Lenin at this very moment for the world sees that the Russians, together with their loyal puppet errands, Cubans, have lined up with the Abyssinian colonial regime to crush the Eritrean, Tigray, Somali-West and Abbo nationalities fighting for their birth-right, independence from Abyssinian colonial rule.

The Radio stated that nationality problems in Africa should be solved jointly in a harmonious way by those nationalities. Is this possible when Russian Generals, Russian imported troops of Cuba and others are causing a helish holocaust in Africa to suppress peoples struggling for their self-determination? If the Russians really mean what they say why not leave alone the peoples of Africa to settle their own problems? [as published]

And there is the Afghan nation which is heroically fighting against over 85,000 Russian troops who invaded their sovereign non-aligned country.

In conclusion it seems that the Russians are not only determined to replace the old dead colonialism but are in fact bent on imposing upon weaker countries a system of colonialism much more dictatorial where people are not allowed even the least minimum right of self-expression except singing praise for the masters in the Kremlin. That is why they are presently threatening Poland.

We tell them we have brains to think and eyes to see what is happening in the world and we do not have to depend on their dictation.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN COOPERATION DELEGATION--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Somali Second Vice-President and the Chairman of S. R. C. Social Committee, Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, received the Vice-Premier of the Romanian Council of Ministers Dr Angelo Nicolescu at his office on Tuesday. Mr Nicolescu, who is also Romania's Minister of Agriculture, and Food and Industry arrived here on Tuesday morning at the head of a delegation for a week's visit to Somalia. Jaalle Kulmie and Mr Nicolescu discussed ways of implementing the protocol agreement signed earlier between Somalia and Romania as well as the establishment of bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, livestock, industry and trade. Later in the evening, the Romanian delegation conferred with Somali government senior officials headed by the Chairman of the Economic, Finance and Trade Committee of the SRC, Jaalle Major General Abdalla Mohamed Fadil. At the meeting Somalia was also represented by Ministers, Assistant Ministers and Director Generals from the Ministries of Livestock Development, Commerce, Agriculture, Planning; Fisheries, Industry, Foreign Affairs and Mineral Resources and Water. The Union of Somali Cooperative Movement was also represented. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the implementation of the agreements on livestock, agriculture, industry and trade.--SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 30 Jan 81 p 1]

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENTS--The government of the Somali Democratic Republic has signed oil exploration agreements with the U.S. Cities Service Inc. company and the Italian AGIP-Africa company. Exploration will be conducted in the Bari region and will last 2 years. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 23 Jan 81 p 1]

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--An Italian trade union delegation headed by Angelo Gennardi, secretary for international relations of the Federation of Italian Trade Unions is visiting Somalia. The delegation was received by Comrade Abdullahi Mohamed Mire, president of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions. Among the issues discussed has been the reinforcement of relations between the Italian and the Somali trade unions. [Text] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 23 Jan 81 p 1]

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